BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 4 RUPEES—FOR HALFA YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842. No. 874

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early on To-morrow Saturday 27th instant.—Courier Office, 26th August 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 23rd August 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 23rd Aug. 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA.

CALLING AT ALLEPEE.

THE fine Ship *Tory*, of Liverpool, Captain JOHNSTON, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will have early dispatch. For Passage only, apply to

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Pestonjee Nowrojee* late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Meeteeboye*, widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of August 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

મરનાર•પારશી•પેશતંનજી•નવરોજજી•શ્રી• મુમબઇનો•રેવેવાશી•હતો•તેની•શરવંમાલ મીલકતનું•અખતીઆરનંમુ•બેવા•શારૂ•શ્રી. મુમબઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•ધ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો મીકીબાઇ•તે•એ•મરનારની•વીધવાએ• અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહુને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શ રવે•લોકો•જે•કોઇ•હેના•બાબશતા•હેએિ•તે નાંઓને•અકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧૮ મી• આ ગશટ ૧૮૪૨ ❀

અરજ•હેનકાક—અરજ•કરનારીનો•વકીલ

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as Factors and General Agents.

WOODS AND CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

paChampaign in cases of one dozen
Clicked expressly to preserve it in a hot
Pinate.....@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Bort.....3 dozen in Quarts @ 22 ,,
,,.....6 ....Pints @ 12 ,,
Brown Sherry.....3 ....Quarts @ 22 ,,
Pale.....3.....,, @ 20 ,,

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaign in cases of 1 doz. Quarts..... 35 ,,
Do.....2 ,, Pints..... 18 ,,
Brandy.....1 ,, Quarts..... 20 ,,

FOR SALE.—A very handsome Phæton made to order by *Charter* and *Holland*, New Bond Street, London, for a Gentleman who is now about returning to England, it is a very superior article (never used) and is to be sold with a set of Handsome Brass mounted Harness.....Price Rs. 2,100.

Application to be made to *Ardarseer Furdonjee*, No. 7, Forbes Street, who will shew the conveyance.

Bombay, 26th August 1842.

A CLUB on 5 Tickets (all Prizes and no Blanks) on the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1842 for the 10th or last day's drawing, divided into 50 shares, are to be had of BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co. at 58 Rupees per share.—The Half and Quarter Shares in the above Club also to be had for the convenience of the purchasers.

A FEW Tickets and Shares of the tenth or last day's drawing of the above Lottery are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER & Co's at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets, each Rs. 530
Half do. ,, 265
Quarter do. ,, 133
One Eighth do. ,, 67

The drawing will take place on the 31st August, 1842.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA begs to publish for the information of the Shareholders, the particular Numbers of the 5 Tickets of the club advertised in the Bombay Courier 8th July and Times of the 9th inst., (all Prizes and no blanks) on the second Calcutta Lottery of 1842 for 10th or last day's Drawing (which were intended to be inserted in the Papers) as follows.

Nos. 4904 4907 4909 5014 and 5033.

ugust 26, 1842.

CHUBBS' NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale on Commission, a small assortment of the above, consisting of Pad, Drawer, Box, and Cupboard Locks, which are strongly recommended from their having defied all attempts to pick them, and are now in universal use in all the Government Offices and Banks in Great Britain, also a few Japanned Cash and Paper Boxes fitted up with locks of the same description.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Janardhun Ramchunderjee Sett* of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant hath contracted with *Ruttonjee Rustomjee Bhathana* also of the same place Parsee Inhabitant, to sell to him a Piece or Parcel of Fazendary Ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Churnee Waddee road opposite to the Cheera Bazar and notice is also hereby given that *Bye Goojoobye* the widow of *Wamunsett Bapsett* and *Sewsunker Damothersett* respectively of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted with the said *Ruttonjee Rustomjee Bhathana* to Sell to him all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house consisting of two apartments built and standing on the aforesaid Fazendaree Ground situate lying and being opposite to the said Cheera Bazar in Churnee waddee road without the Fort walls of Bombay aforesaid assessed No. 47; any person or persons therefore having any claim or demand by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, to the premises in question, are hereby required to make the same known to me as the Solicitor for the said Purchaser at my office in Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and it is further notified that claims brought forward after that time will meet with no attention whatever—Dated this 24th day of August 1842

E. ARMITAGE, *Solicitor for the Purchaser.*

जाहेरनामा

या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळवें कों जनार्दन रामचंद्रजो शेट मुंबईकर हिंदु याणे रतनजो रुस्तमजो भाथाना पारशि मुकाम मजकुर याकडे करार केला आहे कों आपलो फजंनदारी जागा मुंबईमध्यें कोटाबाहेर चरणो वाडाच्या रस्त्यावर चिर्यांच्या बाजारा समोर आहे ति त्यास विकत द्यावि आणिखि द्या च पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविलें आहे कों बाई गुजुबाई मर्हुम वामनशेट बा पशेट याचा विधवा आणि शिवशंकर दामोदरशेट उभयतां मुंबईकर हिंदु याणो मशारनिल्हे रतनजो रुस्तमजो भाथाना याकडे करार केला आहे कों सदरहु फजंनदारि जागेवर दोन घरें किंवा गाळे चिर्यांचा बाजारा समोर चरणो वाडिच्या रस्त्यावर मुंबईमध्यें कोटाबाहेर आहेत त्यांवर सरकारि नंबर ४७ आहे तिं त्यास विकत द्यावो त्यांस त्यांवर कोणाचाहि गाहाणपाणा चा किंवा वरवारशिवा किंवा दुसऱ्या कोणत्याहि तरेचा दावा असल्यास तो त्याणे याव वर्तमान पत्रान्वयें आलिं त्या खरिद दाराचे वकील आहों आणि आमचे आफिस कोटांत मिडो इस्त्रिट मध्यें आहे तेथें आलांस आजपासून चवदा दिवसांत कळवावा आणखि जाहिर केलें आहे किं ति मुदत सरल्या नंतर कांहिं दावा केल्यास कोणी ऐकणार नाहीं तारिख २४ वो माहे आगष्ट सन १८४२.

१ इ. आर्मिटेज साहेब वकिल निसबत खरिद दार सहि

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Meya Syed Hasson bin Mahomed* hath agreed to Mortgage his Chawl or range of buildings of six apartments with it's parcel of ground and Assessed under No. 232, situate at Bhendy Bazar and Parell road in the neighbourhood of the house of Borah Goolam Hoossein—also one other Chawl of 5 apartments with it's ground and Assessed No. 1 in Nizam Poora Street, behind the first mentioned Chawl No. 232 without the Fort of Bombay, and which said two Chawls have been lately purchased by him from *Ghauchun Bye Chaudur*, widow of *Ghauchy Mahomed Khanjee*; any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise interested therein, is hereby required to make known the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, at his Office in Nesbitt Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof,—Dated this 25th day of August 1842.

ખબર•ડીઆંથી•આપીએચજે મીઆં•શદમએદ•હુશન•ખીન•મહમદ•એ ધણીએ•પોતાની•ચાલ•એકઙ•ઝોઙરાં•છ•તી• તેની•જમીન•શ્રુધાં•તે•ઉપર•છાપાનો•આંઙ ૨૩૨ મોજે•તે•ભાકારઝોટ•લીડી•ભજારમો• તયા•પરલેનાં•રશતા•ઉપર•વોરા•ગોલાંમ•કુ શેનનાં•ધેર•ની•પડાંશમોજે•તથા•ખીજી•એક ચાલ•ઝોઙરાં•પાંચની•જમીન•શ્રુધાં•તે•ઉપર• છાપાનો•આંઙ ૧ લોજે•તે•ભાકારઝોટ•નીચંમ પુરાંમો•એ•ઉપર•ઙહેલી•ચાલની•પછવાડેજે તે•બંધે•કાલમો•એ•ધણીએ•ધાંચન•ભાજ•ચાંડ ન•તે•ધાંચી•મહમદ•ખાંનજની•વીઢ•વાપારો થી•વેચાતી•લીધેલી•મોજે•તે•ચાલો•ગીરવી• આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—તે•ઉપર • ઙરએઙ• લોઙ•અથવા•લોઝોનો•ગીરવો•અથવા• વાર શી•અથવા•ખીજી•ઙાંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•હોએ તો•તેનાંમાને•જાણ•ઙરેચજે•આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશતર•જે—પી—લારજી નશ•ધારાનાં•વકીલને•તેની•આકીશ•ઝોટમો નીશબેટ•લેનમોજે•તાંજાં•તેજેને•અકેર• ઙરે —તારીખ ૨૫ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૪૨ ❀

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for, Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.
United Service and General Mofussil Agents.
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes !!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		200	Tickets
1	ditto		100	ditto
1	ditto		50	ditto
1	ditto		25	ditto
1	ditto		12	ditto
1	ditto		6	ditto
1	ditto		3	ditto
1	ditto		2	ditto
10	ditto of	1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of	1/2 ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of	1/4 ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of	1/8 ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of	1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of	1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of	1/64 ditto	22	ditto
			480	Tickets
2,000 Prizes or Chances. Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *ony amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up ess than a haf Ticket in this cheme.*			100	ditto
Total.....			380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, loss Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1842.

No. 523. The following temporary appointment is made.

Brevet Captain J. Adamson of H. M. 40th Regiment of Foot, to be Acting Interpreter to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, from the 25th May last, until further orders.

No. 524. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Dunsterville, 1st Class Commissariat Agent, in General Order No. 452 dated 30th June last, to proceed to the Deccan for the benefit of his health, is extended on the same account to the 1st proximo.

No. 525. Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw is transferred from the Naval to the Military Department.

No. 526. A Detachment order by Major Reid Commanding Field Detachment, dated 9th June last, appointing Brevet Captain Holmes of the 12th Regiment N. I., to act as Staff Officer to the Details under his Command is confirmed, the salary, being fixed at Rupees Seventy per mensem.

No. 529. A Station Order by major Reid dated 7th April last, appointing Brevet major Jackson, of the 12th regiment native infantry, a Commissariat Agent, and Brevet captain Holmes of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment proceeding with the Convoy under command of major Reid from Scind to Quetta, is confirmed.

Brevet captain Holmes will draw an allowance of Rupees (70) Seventy per Mensem, for the above named duty.

No. 530. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Hon'ble the President in Council of the Government of India.

No. 184 of 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William; 22nd July, 1842.

Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following Regulation for governing the removal of Officers holding appointments at Sanatary Stations, with a view to the peculiar advantages of such appointments being more extensively enjoyed by different Officers in succession, is established as applicable to all the Presidencies.

The tour of services in all Military, or Medical appointments at Sanatary Stations to be limited retrospectively in the case of incumbents to 3 and prospectively to all appointed hereafter, to 2 years.

(Signed) W. M. N. STURT, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 531. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 141. Mr. John Henry Reynolds, date of arrival at Bombay, 6th August 1842.

No. 151. Mr. John Malcolm, date of arrival at Bombay 6th August 1842.

Lieutenant E. Welland of the Regiment of Artillery has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay, 6th August 1842.

No. 532. With reference to General Order, No. 378 of the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant J. K. Shaw, Sub Assistant Commissary General is allowed a further extension of leave to the 1st proximo, for the benefit of his health.

No. 533. Lance Corporal Thomas Robinson of the 2d Regiment European Light Infantry, is permitted to purchase his discharge from the Army under the provision of General Order of the 7th Jany. 1837.

Bombay Castle, 23d August 1842.

No. 534. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, to assemble at Alligaum, for the purpose of inspecting the Stock of the Government Stud, and reporting generally on the present state and management of that Establishment.

The Committee will consist of the following Officers.

President. Major Seton,
Members. { Br. Major Coghlan, / Captain Rowsey.

The Committee will receive instructions for the guidance of its proceedings from the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1842.

No. 537. By a resolution passed in the Secret Department, under date the 24th instant, Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B. has been appointed to the Command of the Troops in Beloochistan and in Upper and Lower Scinde.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Gov

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Aug. 1842.

1. Corporal Saul of the Town Major's Non Effective List, at present attached to the Magnetec Observatory at Colaba, is remanded to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join Head Quarters at Poona.

2. Gunner Blake of the Town Major's Non-Effective List, at present attached to the Grand Arsenal is transferred to the Gun Carriage Department for employment as an Artificer, vice Gunner Kennedy remanded to his Regiment.

3. The following order issued by Major General Fearon Commanding Malwa Force, are confirmed.

An order dated 30th the 10th instant, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 4 rejected recruits enlisted for the 7th Regiment N. I. to enable them to return to their native village.

An order dated the 12th instant, directing the issue of 30 days subsistence money to one rejected recruit enlisted for the 22d Regiment N. I., to enable him to return to his native village.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

11th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson, from 15th September to 15th October on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

23d Regt. N. I. I. Ensign A. T. Eskeridge from 18th to 31st August, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

20th M. N. I.—Captain D. Strettell from 7th August to 1st September, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22d August 1842.

1. The leave of absence granted to Ensign A. T. Eskeridge of the 23d Regiment N. I. I., in G. O. C. of the 19th instant is cancelled at that officer's request.

2. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General Fearon, dated 20th the 12th instant, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 4 rejected recruits enlisted for the 7th Regiment N. I., to enable them to return to their native village.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 22d August 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to Pension Sergeant George Carpenter of the 1st Bombay European Regiment on one shilling per diem, agreeable to Art. 224, Section LI of the Code of Military Regulations, with permission to reside and receive his stipend in India.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 23d August 1842.

Uposted Ensign J. Malcolm at present attached to the 19th Regt. N. I. is removed to do duty with the 2d European Regt until further orders, and directed to join.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1842.

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Catherine Collelo, widow of the late Sub-Conductor John Collelo, of the Ordnance Department, on Lord Clive's Fund on the usual allowance from the 18th July last agreeably to the Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to Pension Private John Hulme of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, on one shilling per diem, agreeably to Article XLIII Separate G. G. O. No. of 1812, with permission to receive his stipend in India.

3. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 7 days subsistence money, to each of two rejected recruits enlisted for the Marine Battalion N. I to enable them to return to their Native Village.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1842.

No. 80. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Table of Rates, at which Persons Allowances of Eighths, and on account of Savings on Provisions of the Honorable Company's Vessels of War, will be paid from, and after the 1st July 1842.

DISCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Amount. Rs	A	P.	PER.
Biscuit	..	1	3	Per Pound.
Beer, Quart-Bottles	5	9	7	.. Dozen.
Do. Pint..ditto	3	5	9	.. Do.
Coffee, Bourbon	..	4	1	.. Pound.
Dholl, 2nd sort, Broach	..	.	5	.. Do.
Fish, Salt	..	.	7	.. Do.
Flour	1	1	3	.. Do.
Ghee, Karrachee, 1st sort	..	3	5	.. Do.
Rice, Mangalore, 1st sort	..	.	4	.. Do.
Raisins	..	1	1	.. Do.
Sugar, 2nd sort	..	1	11	.. Do.
Spirits	1	8	2	.. Imprl. Gallon.
Salt Meat	..	4	1	.. Pound.
Tea	..	8	10	.. Do.

N. B. All Provision Accounts of the Indian Navy, are to be made up to the 30th June 1842, to which date the allowances will be paid at the old rates.

No. 81. Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw, M. D. is transferred from the Naval to the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1842.

No. 82. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Midshipman Hopkins from the Hastings to the temporary charge of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Indus from the 5th July last.

Mr. Croad, to be Acting Clerk in charge of the Euphrates Brig, from the 15th July 1842, vice mr. Eastman, discharged to the shore.

Mr. Giles, to be Store Accountant of the 2nd Class of the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates, from the 1st July 1842.

Lieutenant J. S. Grieve, to the temporary Command of the Honorable Company's Steam Packet Victoria, from the 21st July last, vice Commander Kempthorne.

Mr. Charles Eden, Midshipman, to be Gunnery Officer of the 2nd Class of the East India Company's Brig Euphrates, from the 25th June 1842.

The undermentioned Midshipmen to be Gunnery Officers of the 2nd Class of the Vessels mentioned opposite their names from the 1st July 1842, viz.t.

Mr. Barker	Sesostris.	Mr. Nixon	Medusa.
,, Fulton	Mahi.	,, Pengeley	Auckland.
,, Adams	Ariadne.		

Messrs. Twynam, and Walker, Midshipmen, proceeding to join the Squadron in China, to be accommodated with a passage on board Her Majesty's Ship Alligator from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

By Commander A. H. Nott, Commanding Flotilla on the Rive. Indus.

Mr. J. McDonald, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, is permitted to proceed to Kurrachee, on medical certificate, from the 7th of June 1842.

Lieutenant Drought, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Sukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from 23d May to the 11th of June, and on board the Satellite, from the 12th to the 15th of June 1842.

By Commodore W. Lowe, Commanding the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. James Thomas, Midshipman Indian Navy, proceeding on duty to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, at the Commander's Table, from the 4th to the 22d of July 1842, both days inclusive.

Mr. Henry Lucas, Acting 2d Master, proceeding on duty to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, at the Commander's Table, from the 4th to the 22d of July 1842, both days inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Cast'e, 20th August 1842.

Manockjee Cursetjee, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for 20 days, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1842.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence from the 22d to the 26th instant, under section XII of the absentee regulation, to visit Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1842.

The Judges of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointments in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Azum Burjorjee Bheksjee, to act as Sudder Ameen of Kurdah.

Azum Narian Dadajee, to act as Moonsiff of Jamkhair.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1842.

J. P. Willoughby esq. Secretary in attendance on the Hon'ble the Governor having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor requests that, when any Civil or Military Officer may have occasion to address him, either direct or through any Member of his Personal Staff on any official matter, the regular form of an official communication may be adopted.

This rule is intended to extend to all correspondence relating to Military or Civil Appointments, or to any question connected with them.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1034 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Government of India in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, will be disposed of on Wednesday the 31st Instant, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at 1o'clock P. M., namely.

25	Sets of Bills of Co's	Rs	1,000 each Co's, Rs	25,000
10	..... do.....	..	2,000 each..... ..	20,000
10	..... do.....	..	3,000 each..... ..	30,000
20	..... do.....	..	5 000 each..... ..	1,00,000
10	..... do.....	..	10,000 each..... ..	1,00,000
5	..... do.....	..	20,000 each..... ..	1,00,000
5	..... do.....	..	25,000 each..... ..	1,25,000
85 Sets.			Cu's Rs	5,00,000

The Bills are to be paid for at the General Treasury on or before Saturday the 3d Proximo, and such as may remain unappropriated in consequence of the non-payment of the purchase money, on the close of the Treasury on that day, will be re-sold on the Saturday following, at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantages that may result from such re-sale, and be required to make good to Government any loss sustained thereby.

The Sub-Treasurer will, as usual, grant a Certificate for the sum of Money paid into the General Treasury on account of each Set of Bills purchased at this sale, or he will consolidate the amount of two or more sets of Bills in one Certificate at the option of the purchaser, provided the Sets of Bills to be so consolidated have been all bought at one and the same rate of Exchange.

On the above mentioned Treasury Certificates being presented at the Accountant General's Office, the Bills in question will be prepared as soon after as possible, and will be delivered to the parties entitled to them on their passing a Receipt for the same on the back of the Treasury Certificates.

R. T. WEBB,
Depy. Acct. Genl. in charge.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1842.

NOTICE.

The Mail for dispatch by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Victoria, will be closed to-morrow Saturday the 27th instant, at 5. P. M.

Letters and Newspapers will be received afterwards till 6 o'clock on the payment of one Rupee each.

W. ESCOMBE,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, 24th August 1842.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Court of Petty Sessions has this day ordered, that the Spot of Ground, immediately adjoining the South end of the Vellade, on the right hand side of the road, at the entrance of Small Colaba, shall be appropriated as a stand for Palanqueens let for hire, in addition to the other stands already advertized.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions.

L. C. C. RIVETT, Clerk.

Bombay, Petty Sessions }
Office, 17th August 1842. }

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 17th inst ....Chests		296
INDORE.		
Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840-41.. ....Chests		180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841-42 up to the 26th May last..... .... „		14,607
Total....		14,787
IMPORTED.		
Balance of last year's importation ... .Chests		2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 16th instant..... .... „		14,800
Total....		16,800
EXPORTED		
From the 27th October 1841, to the 16th instant ....Chests		12,761½
Ditto from the 17th to the 23d instant.. .... „		164
Total....		12,925½

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 24th August 1842.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Sholapoor, 19th August, the Lady of Capt. J. Murray Macdonald, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, of a Son

On Tuesday morning the 23rd Aug. mr. Thomas Gardiner, of a Son.

21st Aug. At the Wilderness, the residence of R. W. Crawford Esq. mrs. J. L. Johnson, of a Son.

On Thursday the 26th Instant at Girgaum, mr. Francis Rodrigues, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 8th August, the lady of C. Owen, esq. of a daughter.

On the 8th August, at Bennet's Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of lieut. W. R. Warner, artillery, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 25th July, the lady of lieut. Harrison, 65th regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, at the Scotch Kirk, by the revd mr. Charles, mr. Walter R. M. Graham, to miss Emma Ridge.

At the Scotch Kirk, on Saturday, the 6th Aug, mr. Christian Leggett Hidder, of the firm of Currie and Co, to Miss Fanny Ann White, eldest daughter of the late mr. Robert White, of the same firm.

DEATHS.

At Purneah, on the 22d of July, mr. A. Lyall, indigo planter, of fever.

At Morna's Grove, Simla, on the 26th July, Jane Corfield Hunter, aged 9 months, the infant daughter of lieut. Hunter, 53d native infantry.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Livert Millis Valley District of Caledon, Francis Baistone, aged 55 years and 3 months, formerly of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH. --At Belgaum, on the 8th August, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge, of the 20th Regt., of a son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

August 18. Ensign W. Scott, 13th N. I. from Surat.

Departures.

None.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Aug. 23d. Barque Hopkinson, C. R. Stephen, master from Sydney 19th June; Passed through Torres Straights in company with the Kelso, Arab and John Brewer with the 28th Rt. on board all well, picked up 15th Lady part of the crew of the Martha Bridgway, wrecked on the Barrier reef on July 7th viz. chief mate and 19 men with mr. G. B. Earp passenger, the captain and 8 men missing in the pinnace; parted with the Arab 15th July, and with Brewe, and Kelso on the 19th. Passed also the Two Sisters sunk about a week before off Wednesday Island, crew saved by Malcolm bound to Singapore and Neville Emmanuel bound to Bourbon, saw no other vessel.

Passengers---Henry Harley, D Hough, G. B. Earp, mrs. Stephens, Thomas Young, chief mate of Martha Bridgway.

24th. The East India Company's Schooner Mahi, lieut. A. McDonald, commanding from Chittar Island 21st Aug.

Do. Barque John Brewer, R. Brown, master from Sydney 19th June, called at company for Water, left the ship Kelso, Arab and Beneooden at company with Detachment of 28th Rt.

Passengers---Lieut colonel French, captains Wheeler and Sawbridge, lieut. Smart, messrs. Boulton, Owen and Brown, pay master Benson adjutant McGregor, surgeon Campbell and lady, mrs. McGregor, 269 men, 26 women and 35 children of H. M. 28th Rt.

24th. Ship Kelso, D. Roxburgh, master from Sydney 19th June, touched at Copang Island Timor.

Passengers---Major Messiter, captains Adams, Minter, Baumgartner, lieuts. Russell, Cormick, Aplin, ensign Rawson, quarter master Kerr, assistant surgeon Alexander, mrs. Minter and 4 children, mrs Russell, mrs. Kerr and one child, 277 Rank and File, 23 women and 46 children of H. M. 28th Regt.

Departures.

Aug 22d. Grab ship Nasree, Abdul Rahim bin Abdullah, Nacodah to Singapoor.

Passengers --10 Mahomedans.

Do. Brig Hamoody, Mahomed bin Ahmed, Nacodah to Singapoor.

23d. Barque Majestic, James Just, master to Malabar Coast.

25. Brig Indus, Thomas B Walker, master to Liverpool.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Steamer Victoria..	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	27 Aug
Ramsay.....	Eglinton Maclean &co.	London ..	
Amy.....	Grey & co	London ..	
Caledonia.....	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
John Campbell.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	
Belvidere.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China	
Quentin Litch..	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China	
Lema (American)	Forbes & co..... ..	China	
Monarch.....	McVicar Burn & co..	China	
Inglis	B. & A. Hormajee	China	
Columbus...	Grey & co.....	China	
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co	Singapore	
Albatross.....	B & A. Hormusjee....	Calcutta..	
Julius Cæsar.....	Foster & co....	Calcutta..	
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Calcutta..	
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co	Calcutta..	
Eleanor.....	Ruttonjee D. Colah....	Calcutta..	
Tory.....	Forbes & co.....	Calcutta..	
Allalavie	Hadjee Ebrahim G.....	Calcutta..	
Stalkart	Frith & co.....	Calcutta..	
Gilbert Henderson...	T. Jefferies.....	Calcutta..	
Amable (French).....	....	Bourbon..	
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland....	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun		
Ritchie.....	Grey & co.....		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....		
Oriental.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Broxbournebury..	Dirom Carter & co....		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ...		
Broom.....	Grey & co		
Champion.....	Skinner & co		
Margaret.....	Brownrigg and co.....		
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co..		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.....		
Portland.....	Campbell Miller & co.		
Earl of Clare.....	Jamsetjee J Sons & co.		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co....		
Fortitude	M. Nasserwanjee		
Maitland	Remington & co.....		
London	Forbes & co.....		
Madlus	Grey & co.....		
Myaram Dayram.....	Motiram Myaram		
Alcmena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley.....	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington & co.....		
Boadicea.....	Foster & co.....		
Mary	B. & A. Hormarjee....		
Ann..	W & T. Edmond & co		
John Pamie.....	Remington & co.....		
Burrell	EglintonMaclean & co.		
Windsor Castle..	Higginson& Cardwell..		
Candahar.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Lady Leith.....	Remington & co.....		
Ardaseer.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee& co		
Caledonia.....	Brownrigg & co.....		
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & co..... ..		
Northumberland..... ..	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa.....	Remington & co.....		
Argyll.....	Foster & co.....		
Echo	Frith & co		
William Wallis..... ..	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hopkinson	....		
Keiso.....	Remington & co		
John Brewer.....	....		
H. C. Steamers..	Atalanta Hugh Lindsay. Zenobia. Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
„ „ „	Tender Cardiva		
„ „ „	Euphrates		
„ „ Sloop	Elphinstone		
„ „ „	Coote		
„ „ „	Schooner Maldiva		
„ „ Royal Tiger			
„ „ Cutter	Nurbuddah		
„ „ Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Lord Lyndoch	.....	London ..	29th do
Berkshire.....	Foster and co..... ..	London ..	3d May.
Margaret..... ..	.....	London ..	3d May
Neptune	.....	London ..	24th do
Sir Wm Stewart....	.....	London ..	24th do
Tyrer.....	.....	London ..	4th June
John Knox.....	.....	London ..	18th June
Harmony.....	.....	London ..	4th July
Wild Irish Girl....	.....	London ..	2d July
Coromandel...	.....	London ..	4th July
Victory.....	Frithand co.....	Liverpool	13th May
Salisbury	.....	Liverpool	4th June
Leonard Dobbin..... ..	W. Nicol & co.....	Liverpool	27th do
Eleanor	.....	Liverpool	11th June
Lucy Wright.....	.....	Liverpool	19thJune
Stirlingshire.....	.....	Liverpool	1st July
Pandora	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	25d June
Edward.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	
Edward Cuthbertson ..	.....	Shields ..	6th Mar
Sir W Wallace	.....	Shields ..	1st April
Madonna.....	McVicar Burn & co.....	Clyde	14th May
Ariadne.....	....	Clyde	17th do
John Gray.....	....	Clyde	18th do
Ann Martin	....	Clyde	27th June
Eucles.....	....	Clyde	27th June
Clutha.....	....	Clyde	27th June
Seringapatam....	....	Hull.....	6th April
William & Ann..	....	Hull.....	27th do

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Aug 9th—English Barque Lady Feversham, G. Webster, from London 18th April; English Barque Brothers, T. H Flen, from the Mauritius 9th July; English Ship Colombo D. McKellar, from Moulmein 19th July; English Ship Princess Royal, D. Robinson, from Liverpool 2d May.

Duchess of Clarence, Malabar and Winefred arrived off Calcutta on the 9th instant.

Aug. 10th—English Barque Lady East, Henry Corluss, from Bombay 19th July.

ARRIVAVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Lady Feversham, from London—Mrs. Whetenhall; captain Whetenhall, lieuts. Norman and Hobson, and ensigns Montgomery and Taylor, H. M. 10th regt; H. C. Fox, esq. assistant surgeon, 126 men, 18 women and 23 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Lady Feversham, on the 25th May, in lat 1 0 N, 20 57 W. spoke the ship Helen Thompson, 37 days from London bound to Calcutta, with troops. On the 9th June, in lat 20 46 N. long 30 57 W. spoke the barque Ana, 41 days from Liverpool bound to Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

11th—Islay, Galt, for China, in 2 or 3 days. Olive Branch, Thompson, for London, in 5 or 6 days, Johnstone, Harrison, for China, in 6 or 7 days, and Wilson, Houston, Greenock, in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS---August 12, Barque Julian Thomas Willcose from Bordeaux 23d April.

Passengers.---Monsieur A. Geraud, 21st May. Spoke the Sarah Scott, from Madras. 26th, Morning Star, from London to Colombo.

Do. 13, Barque Favourite, James Scaddan, from Newcastle, 1st May.

Passengers.—Mrs. Scaddan and family.

Do. 14, Barque Caleb, John Campbell, from Mauritius 28th July. Spoke the Prince Regent of London, from Bombay to China, on the 10th August.

DEPARTURES.---August 5, Barque Princess Royal, J. Fenwick, to Maulmain.

Passengers.---Mesdames Franklyn and Day, Miss Day, Major Franklyn, H. M. 84th Regt., Captains Day and West, Lieuts. Davison, Monck, and W. Monck, Captain Nicholson Paymaster, Assist. Surgeon C. N. English, 166 rank and file, 23 Women, and 28 children.

Do. Barque Lord Elphinstone, H. Crawford, to Maulmain.

Passengers.--- Major H. B. Clarke, captain Cox, Ensign Feeldon one Assistant Surgeon, 123 men, 1. women, and 8 children, 4 Public and 10 Private followers, H. M. 48th Regt.

Do. Barque Orator, W. Tayt, to Ennore.

THE WEATHER

CANDESH. The rain continued to hold off during week ending the 31st of last month in the Malleegaum, Chaleesgaum, and part of the Burgaum Talookas of this province, and the want of it was causing anxiety; in the rest of the province, rain fell more or less plentifully and accounts were generally islavourble the Kureef sowing being, for the most part, completed.

NUGGUR. An abundant fall was experienced in the greater part of the Nassick Sub-Collectorate during the same period, in the principal division rain fell in smaller quantities, and a heavy fall was anxiously looked for.

POONA. There were light showers during the week ending the 6th Instant in the Kheir, Mawul, and Poorundhur Purgunnahs; but in the rest of the Collectorate there was a total cessation of rain; the Indapoor Purgunnah appearing to suffer most for want of it. Cholera and disease among cattle still existed in some places.

SHOLAPOOR. Very little rain fell in this Collectorate during the last week of last month and agricultural operations were either making slow progress, or entirely at a stand; in some places, the young crops were drying up, but in others they still continued to do well.

RUTNAGHERIE. In this part of the Concan, there was an abundant fall during the same period in the Viziadoorg, Rutnagherie, and portions of the Severndroog and Anjunwell Talookas, but it was rather deficient elsewhere with regard to the state of cultivation, it is said that the Nachnee and Battee in some places were suffering from disease and the Mauritius and Country Sugar Canes at Meeria had been attacked by Jackals &c.

TANNAH. Transplantation was stopt in the Sunjan Talooka of this Zillah, in consequence of a cessation of rain during the week ending the 5th Instant; throughout the other Talookas however, the weather was tolerably favorable.

AHMEDABAD. A satisfactory change in the weather occurred here during the week ending the 27th of last month; fresh seed was sown in those places where the former drought had dried up the young crops, and agricultural operations were again active; more rain, it is added in the report, was required for the rice crops in the Jeytulpoor Purgunnah.

KAIRA. No rain fell in this Collectorate during the two weeks preceding the 5th Instant, and altho' no harm resulted, it was apprehended that the Dangur and Bowta plants would be injured, unless rain fell in the course of the week succeeding that date. The reports add that Cholera had almost entirely disappeared, that cultivation had extended to 5,46, 995, Beegas, and that the fall of rain in July was 15 inches and 4 cents.

SURAT. The weather was most favorable throughout the principal division of this Collectorate during the week ending the 27th of last month, and in the sub-division the rain is stated to have been rather excessive. In the following week ending the 8th Instant, there was no rain in the former and only very light showers in the latter, it is further stated that the Rice Crops are expected to be deficient this season, and that the Sugar Cane and Cotton Cultivation was in good condition; Cholera was still prevalent in some parts of this Zillah.

BARODA RACES FOR 1842.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

1st Race. A Cup presented by the Resident value 100 Guineas, with a sweepstakes of 50 Rs P. P. for all Arab Horses, that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, 2 miles, weight 8st. 7lbs. to close on the 1st October 1842, entrances after that date 200 Rs extra.

2nd Race. A Plate of 90 Rs from the Fund with a subscription of 100 Rs for all Arab Horses, weight 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, DEC 8.

1st Race. A sweepstakes of 300 Rs P. P. with 500 Rs from the Fund for Arab Horses that have never won, weight for age, 2 miles, to close on the 1st October 1842, entrances after that date 200 Rs extra.

2nd Race. The Give and Take of Rs 400 from the Fund, with 100 Rs subscription.—Heats round the course.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

1st Race. A Cup value 1500 Rs given by His Highness Seyajee Row Guicowar for all Arabs with a subscription of 100 Rs weight 8st. 7lbs, Maidens of the Season allowed 5lbs. 3 miles.

2nd Race. The Vibart Mile of 500 Rs from the Fund, for Arab Horses, with a subscription of 150 Rs Heats, weight 8st. 7lbs.

3rd Race. A Cup value 500 Rs given by Gopall Row Myrall, Banker of Baroda, with a subscription of Rs 100, for all Horses, weight 8st. 7lbs. 1½ miles and a distance. Heats.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY DEC. 13.

1st Race. The Malet, Stakes of 500 Rs from the Fund with a subscription of 100 Rs. for all Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. 1½ miles and a distance, heats.

2nd Race. A Sweepstakes of Rs 200 with Rs 500 from the Fund, for all Maiden Arabs of the season, 1½ miles, weight 8st. 4lbs. the winner of 1st Maiden to carry 7lbs. extra—of the 2d Maiden 4lbs extra and for every other race 3lbs. extra. to close on the 1st Nov. 1842.

3rd Race. A Purse of Rs 100 given by an Amateur, with Rs 10 subscription for all horses, weight 8st. and upwards, one mile, heats, Winner to be sold for Rs 300 if demanded in half an hour. Two horses to start or no race.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

1st Race. The Guzerat Civil Cup value 50 Gold Mohurs, with Rs 150 subscription for all Arab Horses, 9st., 2½ miles maidens of the season allowed 10lbs.

2nd Race. Hack Plate of 200 Rs from the Fund, with 45 Rs entrance, weight 11st. 7lbs. Gentleman Riders, half mile heats. The winner manded within half an hour.

3rd Race. A Pony Plate of 100 Rs from the Fund, with a subscription of 1 Gold Mohur, catch weights, half mile heats, height 12-3 and under.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

1st Race. The Winner Plate of 400 Rs from the Fund with 200 Rs entrance H. F. for which all winners must enter except on the Hack and Amateur purse, to be Handicapped by the stewards, highest weight 9 st. distance 2 miles, optional to losers.

2nd Race. A Handicap of Rs 300 from the Fund, with 100 Rs subscription for all Horses which have saved their distance during the meeting, heats 1½ miles.

3rd Race. A Steeple Chase of Rs 100 given by the General Officer Commanding the Division with Rs 10 subscription, catch weights, ground and distance to be settled by the stewards. Two horses to start or no race.

No money from the Race Fund allowed to any horses walking over.

F. S. A.—*Secretary.*

THE COURIER

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842.

We have received papers from Calcutta to the 11th, Madras 16th, Ceylon 5th, Agra and Delhi the 13th Instant. The little they contain of any interest will be found below.

We yesterday also received the first ten numbers of a new weekly paper called the *Launceston Examiner*, which is very creditably got up, the type particularly clear, and the paper excellent. The latest in date is of the 14th May. The paper appears to us to be written with considerable spirit and in a style inclining to the antithetical and figurative. In lashing the *Chronicle*, the Editor observes: "The tide of public feeling has rolled away from the ground the *Chronicle* has so long occupied, the mere surf lingers around it, and he is left solitary and powerless to mope on his Continent of mud." We mean to reprint one of his Leaders on Temperance Societies, if we have sufficient space remaining.

Although we issued the following extracts from Letters, in a Postscript on Tuesday last, we do not hesitate to republish them, for the purpose of preservation in our regular columns. The British arms are beginning to emerge from behind the cloud, that too long obscured their glory and their brightness.

Killa Abdoolla, 2nd August 1842

Letters from Candahar mention that preparations are being made for moving the whole force *somewhere* but where, is kept a profound secret and the Politicals are beginning to look very wise and mysterious. Guns are being blown up, Ammunition and small arms destroyed, in short, there is no doubt but Candahar [illegible] say that General Nott, with H. M. 40th Foot, Captain Leslie's Troop of H. Artillery, Captain Blood's Battery, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry and all the Bengal Regt's. of N. I. proceed to Ghuznee and return to India via Dheera Ismael Khan, while the Ducks under General England are left to waddle back the best way they can via the Kojuck and Bolan Passes, and a waddle it will be no doubt, as General Nott takes with his Force, the whole of the available Camels. All the Camels at Quetta and Killa Abdoolla have been ordered on to Candahar to*** (illegible) in the two 24 lbs. howitzers under Lieut. Pruen, which left this Fort on the 26th July escorted by four weak companies (about 280 rank and file) of the 12th N. I. under the command of Major Jackson and guns had to be dragged by men over the Kojuck Pass, and as not more than 150 Sepoys were available for this work, the Detachment did not reach Clernum until 5 P. M. altho' they commenced their labors at 4 in the morning and had only about six miles to go. This detachment was closely followed by Mahomed Sadeck, and when it arrived at Kulzie where it was joined by the 5th Regt. late Shah Soojah's Force, commanded by Capt. Macdonell, intimation was brought that this Chief was at Killa Sungn two koss off endeavoring to raise the village and collect followers to attack the Feringees. Major Jackson immediately detached sixty Irregular horse under Lieut. Wilson to chupao them, but unfortunately they had heard of the two detachments having joined, and made off an hour or so before the horse reached the Fort. Lieut. Pruen's Howitzers and two hundred camels proceeded on to Candahar with Captain Macdonell's Regt. and the 4 Companies of the 12th returned to Killa Abdoolla which place they reached on the 1st of August.

Quetta was stripped of its Camels on the 28th July, they were escorted to Killa Abdoola by 200 men from the 6th and 20th Regiments N. I. under Captain Carstairs and proceed half way to Candahar with 4 weak companies of the 12th commanded by Captain Fisher; you must not imagine that the country is in a settled state, because small Detachments move about. The one, from Quetta was fired at by a few men from some hills near Hyderzye. We have all made up our minds to go below the Bolan Pass before Christmas, but would much rather advance and regain our lost position in Affghanistan. Major Outram is still at Quetta, the troops in the Breast works at that place are healthy, whilst those in the Town are suffering as usual from sickness. Captain Elliot the Political Agent at Killa Abdoolla has been ordered to give over charge of his office to Major Reid, and goes with Capt. Fisher's Detachment tomorrow morning en route to join General Nott at Candahar: we all regret his departure much.

2d Aug.—Letters from Candahar just received mention that the Bombay Troops move out to-day and will march for Quetta shortly. H. M. 41st Foot will accompany General Nott* and warm clothing have been issued to the Bengal Regiments which accompany General Nott, who leaves Candahar two days after the Bombay Troops march, and it is thought proceeds to Ghuznee. Sufter Jung returns to India, and Timour Shah remains at Candahar. It is said that the 12th Regt. will move into the Kojuck to cover the baggage of the Bombay column as it moves over the Pass, on its return to Quetta. This news you may *depend on as correct.*

Sukkur, 7th August 1842.

The order is issued for the return of Nott's force, he marches on the 10th or 12th Instant for Dera Ismael Khan *direct*, taking all our cavalry and artillery The rest of the Bombay Troops retire on this, destroying all the Forts between Candahar and this. The above is *positive*.

We are in receipt of another letter written midway between Quetta and Candahar and dated August 2d which altogether confirms the intelligence contained in our last issue. For certain reasons we cannot be more precise.—*Ed. B.C.*

The following letter from an able correspondent of the *true-British-feeling*, whose former letter was attempted to be sneered at by our cotemporary of the *Times*, retorts, most successfully, upon our Brother, the charge of fallacious reasoning on the Affghan Advance question. To use a favorite phrase of the *Times*, we *endorsed*, his former letter, but we do not think he now requires any Editorial aid, being, as his letter proves him, fully able to achieve the victory singlehanded.

SIR,—The special pleading in the *Times* of the 6th under the head of "fallacies" is most appropriately labelled. If you will refer to the articles on Afghanistan in this Paper for a considerable period after the great denouement, my impression is that you will find the rescue of our captive fellow subjects entirely kept in the back ground, and that notice of this first to be noticed subject, was given, only after the attacks on the *Times*, which its dastardly policy drew forth—therefore did I accuse it rightly of doing so, as it were throwing a mere tub to the whale, and not from any internal conviction of its paramount importance. The tub was thrown it is true, in fine swelling phraseology, but as empty as is its nature, for the *Times* has not even now attempted to show how any measures for the rescue of the captives could have been successful, if General Pollock had never crossed the Punjab. There are a set of men fancying or calling themselves Patriots, who reconcile it to their consciences or to their purses* to give countenance to every idle rumour affecting the character of our countrymen. Some half educated Apothecary or "lawyer Soldier" writes a distorted and calumnious version of an affair—instantly the pseudo-patriotic press opens its broad columns to the slanders—the three black crows croak submissive to the loftier flights of such genii—thus, like dirty birds that foul their own nests, do these Papers convey the most distorted views of our conduct and character to foreign nations, helping to swell the sum of national antipathies, that lead to furious and fatal wars—read the concluding para. of "the fallacious" article.

"It has been a score of times shown that if we did "move on Cabool we could in all likelihood do no-"thing more there than perform feats of heroism such "as those which have characterised our proceedings "at Ali Boghan and Pesh Bolak—burn unoffending "villages—violate helpless women, set loose rapine "and murder on those who were unable to escape "or resist us and who sued us for mercy and were "refused it &c. &c." Here's a description of a disciplined Army of a civilized and enlightened nation under a General of acknowledged prudence and humanity—the best refutation of such outrageous opinions appears to me to be simply to quote them.

I am, &c.
A. Z.

We meet with innumerable instances, in our progress through life, of the dangers by which a man of an easy, pliable disposition like ours, is surrounded, and from which, it is almost impossible for him to escape unscathed. A knowledge that such is one's character, at once lays him open to the attacks of the insidious, the misrepresentations of the interested, and the treachery of false friends. If we chose to make the public privy to our frequent mishaps, arising from the facility of our disposition, we should be compelled to issue a sheet extra, every Tuesday and Friday, which would be attended with much expense, and great scandal to ourselves, so we refrain. There are however some things which we cannot resist the temptation of communicating to the reader, amongst others, the receipt of Letters containing graphic descriptions of peculiar oddities, whimicalities, and propensities in imaginary individuals which occasionally, so nearly, in some points fit ourselves, that we have not the moral courage to publish them, for fear the saddle should be placed on our own back. An instance of this nature has just presented itself in which a correspondent describes a *rara avis in terris*, in terms so ludicrous, that our readers would be convulsed with laughter, if we laid the "plain unvarnished tale" before them--but then, unhappily, some of the propensities and habits of the subject of description, are common to him and ourselves—and the lynx-eyed reader might confound us with the original to whom the strictures were intended to apply; we could not sustain the ridicule that would ensue, and have therefore considerately Burked the article altogether. Surely no man in his senses, and who knows ourselves and our habits, could expect us to publish an article in which the wearing of white cravats, and the innocent indulgences of the snuff box, are enumerated among the Cardinal sins. Some ancient Philosopher, (whose name we cannot very well remember,) *observed* to some person, (whom we do not at present call to mind,) on some occasion; (the particulars of which have altogether escaped us,) that "all men have their foibles." In this original remark we fully concur—and admit that our besetting foible is, an absorbing affection for pulverized tobacco—and we admit this the more readily, because we hope to gain credit with the world, when they contrast our weakness, with the deep polluting *sins* for which some of our cotemporaries are answerable. As the Editor of the *Times*, is an especial favorite of ours, whose productions we always read with fixed attention and a critical eye—we shall for the present address ourselves to him and his inexpiable political delinquencies. We stated at starting, that we were open to much deception from the facility of our disposition, and *perhaps*, the following communication, just received, may have been sent with a desire to entrap us into the publication of what may possibly, after all, turn out a hoax. If it were not that we have the greatest confidence in the writer, we should hesitate long, before we recognized the intelligence as authentic, from a knowledge of the tenacity with which the *Times* clings to his Editorial bantlings, and also from the fact, that the *Recantation* would have more properly emanated from his own Paper; but, on the other hand, we incline to the belief, that *even* Editors are never too old to learn, and recent circumstances, we admit, are fully sufficient to justify so decided a step, as our Brother of the *B. T.* it appears, has been led to adopt. If the news be true, we congratulate the *convert* himself, and his 1200 Subscribers—it will be productive of a most refreshing change, and leave the *Hurkaru alone*, without the pale of Patriotism.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the authenticity of the following, for the reasons we have stated above—if true—we shall have the honor of first giving it publicity—if we have been imposed upon, our cotemporary will in to-morrow's issue, have an opportunity of disclaiming it; but in either case we deprecate the wrath of the indignant Editor.

PUBLIC RECANTATION OF ERRORS.

I, (A. B) late of ——but now residing at the top of the Observatory at C—— having seriously considered the many errors of my past political life, and being horrified at the contemplation thereof, and intending to reform and become rational like my cotemporaries of the *Courier-- Gazette* and *U. S. G.* and chiefly instigated thereto by a dispassionate consideration of the doctrines maintained by my said cotemporaries, do, (but not freely or voluntarily or with a good grace) from henceforth and for ever renounce, repudiate, disclaim, disavow, and reject, all and every the anti-British articles that have from time to time and at all times polluted my pages with reference to the Affghan war. Furthermore—I promise and declare, that I will never, again in this or any other country, write or cause to be written—print or cause to be printed, or in any manner circulated for the purposes of misleading the Public mind, or from any other unworthy motive, any articles or article advocating the retreat of British troops before Barbarian enemies;--the desertion of British ladies and children prisoners in the hands of a vindictive and treacherous enemy; the abandonment of British officers—Soldiers—standards, guns, ammunition &c. &c. &c. to murderous mountain robbers—that I will never again suffer myself to be inflated with such egregious vanity, as has hitherto led me to dissent, from all the thinking and educated part of mankind, upon Affghan affairs—that nothing shall induce me to have recourse to calling names and impugning the sanity of those who may conscientiously differ from me in opinion; and in particular that I will never again predicate of the Governor General that he is mad—until the writ *de lunatico inquirendo* shall have been returned:—that I have severely felt and suffered from the many castigations inflicted upon me for my heretical opinions, by the cotemporary Press: although, I did not honestly avow the same:—that I will not again have recourse to big words to bolster up little ideas:—nor enter upon metaphysical disquisitions and Algebraic calculations to prove by the circulation of my paper, the popularity of my recreant sentiments anent "withdrawal."

Lastly--I beg leave to make the "amende honorable" to the Press of Bombay, and to express my deep contrition for having so long resisted their incontrovertible reasonings, and in particular I would entreat the Editor of the *Courier* to accept my grateful thanks for the wholesome discipline to which he has, from time to time, in a most parental manner, subjected me; as a mark of my deep sense of obligation, I give him the preference and priority in the publication of this my "Recantation."

Given at the Observatory.
Witnesses present.
Mare et Tellus.
Luna Sideraque.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, AUGUST 13.

Jellalabad, 2nd August 1842.

"You ask me in your letter to inform you whether the force is really coming back and I say in reply that it can neither go on or come back at present as there is not half enough carriage; but to effect the retreat, if the General would only promulgate the same, he could hire bullocks from Peshawur, but on no account will the owners go the other way, besides it would be madness to attempt a forward movement under any circumstances *now*; you must recollect that the season is far advanced that a greater portion of the Army have really no clothing the horses no warm rugs, the camel, and elephants no jools and all these are absolute requisites, but of course not to be obtained in an enemy's country. Again there are Regiments of 900 strong with scarcely a dooly, and, I hear, a Caval

The Seikhs will have nothing to do with Jellalabad, and they are very right, so it is said, that the walls and bastions are to be blown up; one of the latter is in a bad state, and is not repaired, pretty good evidence that we are not going to occupy it. The brigade now out under Monteath has done much good, the Shinwarries are coming to terms; this they never have done to any one else.

It is a hard case that the General will not allow a small guard to go to Peshawur and bring up our stores left there, for who can afford to give 48 rupees for Beer, 60 for Sherry, and the like. Why did he provide camels for the Dragoon Officers and those of the 9th Foot to bring up their mess wines? and not even allow those who, to accede to his wishes, came up with nothing but what they had upon their backs, a small guard to protect their property on *hired* bullocks, as they did not any of them, ask for the use of Company's camels? There are many Field Officers who have nothing but a paul, and have been exposed to a burning sun all the hot season; this alone shows what little attention has been paid to the comforts of the Officers, and had not Taekhanns been dug, many would have been under the sod ere this. Bhoosa is now very scarce, the Dragoons alone require one hundred and fifty maunds daily.

Hall, the European, who escaped from confinement some time ago, died at Peshawur early in June.

* * * * *

Fever and dysentery have killed a young officer of the name of Buist, there are others in a bad way in camp, I fear August will see many provided for. No news of the prisoners. I am of opinion, that they will not be easily obtained, and Ukhbar knowing his power and our inability to go and take them, will be most extravagant in his terms.

FEROZEPORE.—Preparations are already making for the accommodation of the Grand Army of Reserve. Every thing in the shape of provision that the country around can afford, is being collected, and the camp will be pitched about eight miles from the station.

[AGRA UKHBAR.—AUG. 13.

The following reached us late this afternoon. It contains the latest news from Jullalabad.

"The Mundozye 30th July, Shunwarees *own* to a loss of about 40 killed and a due proportion of wounded (they always drag off their dead cautiously and lent two bodies fell into our hands by our fellows being too close upon them) a amongst the former is a brother nephew and 1st cousin of the principal chief. They sent in their submission on the 27th, promised to pay arrears of Revenue, give up plunder or do aught required of them, in short these (perhaps the most lawless of all the tribes) who never paid anything to their own Kings are now all submissive. Nothing but a good thrashing does for these fellows and they got it I assure you, they were quite astonished, no sooner had they taken position behind a Sungah or an almost inaccessible height, than our fellows made them get out of that as fast as the legs would carry them. We had about 383 Regulars and 371 Irregulars employed in *action* that morning, some 754 total bayonets. The Juzailchees are splendid fellows for an advance, nothing will stop them and with European Officers they would do any thing—noble troops to employ against the *Goorkals* and the Government ought to get a few thousand of them, they are chiefly Yusuf and Yges, sons of Joseph, from the mountains about Peshawur. As yet they have not discipline enough for a retreat and require to be covered by our troops. The Light Company of the 33rd Native Infantry, is a very fine body of Sepoys, the best I ever saw and up to anything, they pull well with the Europeans, but all behaved as British troops ought and always do when properly led and possessing confidence in their leaders. Now our hands are in earnest they would give us more work. All look with horror upon going back to Jullalabad again. I forgot to tell you that our operations on the 26th were carried on under a sun at 154°, but from 4 A. M. till ½ 3 P. M. morning over the most infernal ground as if but lately convulsed by some volcanic corruption."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MEETING OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—At a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society held this morning at the Town Hall, the proposition for a Bust of Dr. Carey was brought forward by the Hon'ble the President, and passed by an unanimous vote of the members present.

It was also agreed that the subscription of each member, disposed to do honour to the illustrious Carey, should be limited to ten rupees, with the view of making the subscription more general, and consequently more acceptable to the friends of the late lamented doctor.

Several other motions of minor importance were brought forward, a detailed account of which, will appear to-morrow.—*Eng. Aug.* 10.

Having been favored with a sight of the log of the *India* steamer, we are glad to be enabled to report that her performances, on the whole, are of a satisfactory character—sufficiently so, in our opinion, to justify public confidence in her powers. The long duration of her voyage from Suez (only 38 days however) is ascribable partly to the season—partly to the detentions of the vessel at Aden, Madras and Point de Galle. While under steam on the voyage from Suez to Aden she appears to have run upwards of 194, knots in the twenty four hours for three days successively and upwards of 200 per day four days. On the voyage to Galle, she seldom accomplished less than eight knots an hour, often going *nine*, and sometimes *ten*.

As the remarks made on the weather and the depth of water in some places must be serviceable to the commanders of the future steamers of the Oriental and Peninsular company, we may mention that the Bay of Aden in June and July is not so safe and commodious for large steamers as is usually supposed. Captain Stavers found only 17 and 18 feet at low water. At Galle, during the monsoon a heavy swell rolls in forming a complete surf, and cutting off, or at least seriously interrupting, communication with the shore. The coal boats could not, without risk, keep along side the steamer during night, and were consequently sent off. *Ibid.*

We understand that the alterations lately effected in the *Assam* steamer, have been completely successful in remedying the defect in her steering, on account of which the vessel was last month obliged to return to Calcutta, after proceeding as far only as Nuddya on her voyage to Assam. The *Assam* left dock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded immediately under steam some little distance up the river, returning as far as Cooley Bazar, and then up to her moorings at Howrah, steering there upon as well as could possibly be desired. It is intended to despatch the boat on Saturday morning via the *Jellinghee*, for Upper Assam, with a considerable freight of stores and treasure for the use of the Assam Company's Establishment.—*Ibid, August* 11.

We learn upon what we believe to be good authority that the Commander-in-chief positively declares that he is ignorant of the object and intent of the Army of Reserve. We believe this for two reasons—first that we are sure Sir Jasper would not have recourse to the flimsy finesse (it has a harsher name, when not diplomatic!) of positively denying a knowledge which he possessed, and secondly that we are certain Lord Ellenborough himself does not know what that some army was ordered for! There was nothing for it to do then, there is nothing for it to do now, and there will be nothing for it to do when it is embodied (if it reach that idle consummation) at the end of the year. It is in fact a piece of unwarrantable military pageantry—a wasteful and ridiculous excess—and with a finance committee setting to avert state bankruptcy (so we are to infer from the tone of the order) it has very much the character that Lord Ellenborough is said to have given the original invasion of Affghanistan.—*Ibid.*

We anticipated hearing of some disaster amongst the shipping from the firing of guns last night, and on our reporter's making enquiries this morning, we find it proceeded from the Barque Lord Goderich find having sprung a dangerous leak and finding five feet water in the hold. Mr. Little and other assistants of the Harbour Master's department were promptly on board with boats, &c. We have heard that it has been advised to place the Lord Goderich on shore for the safety of the remaining part of the Cargo (Salt.) The accident, as far as we can gather, appears to have occurred through the velocity of the tides and the frightful bores that the river is now subjected to during the springs—Very few Ships lying in the stream have escaped without some damage, and the Harbour Master's department are so much occupied, that ships cannot, even those that wish it, get into the buoys or into places of security.

Commanders of ships have themselves offered to navigate their Ships into security, but have been refused upon the plece of its being contrary to Regulations.—*Ibid.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Lord Ellenborough, having given up his idea of a voyage up the Ganges to Gurmuckteesur, determined intermediately (and has since again abandoned his design) to travel by dâk at once to Simla, in consequence of the interruption offered to important business by the illness of his Agent on the N. W Frontier, Mr. George Clerk. His Lordship's dâk was said to have been laid and then countermanded His next intended movement may be towards Calcutta, or England.—*Star, Aug.* 9.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY AUGUST 8, 1842.

(BEFORE SIR H. W. SETON.)

JOHN BEJNAMIN JONES was placed at the bar, charged with having, at Calcutta, on the 8th July, counselled, procured and commanded one Edward Caitano to commit a felony—to wit, he, the said Edward Caitano having on the 2d day of the drawing of the Government Calcutta Lottery, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away from the number wheel of the said lottery, a bit of paper or a number ticket, value 3 pice the property of the Hon'ble East India Company, or the Lottery Committee, with the figures 1,520 written thereon.

The charge was stated in different counts, and the prisoner being arraigned pleaded not guilty.

JOHN FLEMING HYDE SWORN.—I am the Secretary to the Lottery Committee. On the fourth morning when the hundred and fifth number was drawn of the wheel, a price of paper was handed to Mr. Burkinyoung, the sub-commissioner, as drawing a prize of twenty thousand rupees to No. 1520. All tickets are examined by the sub-commissioner. Mr Burkinyoung immediately detected it to be a forgery. The full amount is written both in letters and figures. This was not the case in this prize. The drawing went on to the conclusion, and about two hundred tickets after the genuine prize, and the only one in the wheel, of twenty thousand, came out. The ticket No. 1520 was the property of the Government.

The boys Caitano and Lewis were examined, when they deposed to the same particulars which have already appeared in the police report of the case. Jones cross-examined the lads, putting them a few frivolous questions.

The deputy superintendent of police was also examined, and deposed to the apprehension of the prisoner, and the discovery in his chest of drawers of a Government lottery ticket of the same number which had turned up the forged prize.

The prisoner made a very rambling and rather unintelligible defence, and called four witnesses, of whom captain Hyde was one, to prove an *alibi*, that at the time he was stated to have instigated the lads to abstract the ticket, he was not in the Town Hall.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, very lucidly, explaining the nature and magnitude of the offence, with which the prisoner was charged.

The Jury without retiring returned a verdict of guilty against, the prisoner, but the sentence was postponed. —*Hurkaru, August* 9.

CEYLON.

The following Judicial Appointments were Gazetted in Saturday's *Gazette*.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint T. L. Gibson, Esq. to be a Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Eastern Circuit.—Date 7th June 1842.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoints W. G. Cumming, Esq., to be a Deputy Queen's Advocate for the District of Colombo.—Date 7th June 1842.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint J. R. Robertson, Esq. to be a Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Southern Circuit.—Date 7th June 1842.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, P. ANSTRUTHER,
Colombo, 30th July, 1842. Col. Secretary.

The *India*, Steamer, lett Galle on the 29th in prosecution of her voyage to Madras and Calcutta—The following is an Abstract of the *India's* voyage from Calcutta to Suez in the S. W. Monsoon.

	days.	hours.
From Calcutta to Madras	5.	10.. no sail.
,, Madras to Galle	4.	10
,, Galle to Aden Steaming, sail occasionally. under sail only	15. 22½. 3. 20.	
	19.	18½.
,, Aden to Suez	8.	5. no sail.
	37.	19½.
Stoppages	8.	13.
Total Stoppages included	46.	8½.
On return voyage from Suez to Aden	9½.	days.
From Aden to Galle [*Herald, August* 2.	11.	,,

AUSTRALIA.

MASSACRE AT MURRAY ISLAND.

A letter dated from the Isle of Pines, gives the following particulars of a horrid massacre that lately occurred there. The *Star* and *Martha* arrived at the Isle of Pines on the 17th of April, the latter vessel in charge of the mate, who informed the various masters and boat's crew went to off trade at one of the cluster of Islands, and from the length of time they were absent, he was led to suppose they were massacred. The various masters met to discuss the subject, and it was resolved that one of the vessels should proceed to the island to ascertain the fact, and each master should give a certain number of men and necessary stores. Captain Brend of the *Queen Victoria*, very generously offered his services, and sailed the following day accompanied by the Missionary who resides at the Isle of Pine, two natives, and a mate. The group of Islands were made on the next day, but the mate of the *Martha* could not point out the island where the boat's crew had landed. Captain B. then thought it advisable to make the island of Lea Foo, where a missionary resides, who gave the following particulars, which he had learned from one of the Chiefs.

On the boat's crew landing, a dispute took place relative to some trifling articles, which one of the Chief was supposed to have stolen. The master of the *Martha* very indiscreetly remonstrated with the native who was supposed had stolen, the trifle blows were given, and one of the savages struck the captain with his axe, and murdered him. The rest of the crew, in endeavouring to make their escape, were thrown over the cliffs into the sea, and no boat or ship being at hand, they met with watery graves. The *Queen Victoria* returned to the Isle of Pines on the 28th April, being nine days absent, and shipped the several men to their respective vessels. The *Martha* was to have sailed for this port on the 9th instant. Upwards of 1,000 tons of British shipping were lying at the Isle of Pines on the 30th ultimo.—*Colonial Observer, May* 25.

LAUNCESTON.

TEETOTAL SOCIETY.—The courteous notice furnished us by our teetotal townsmen of their intention to examine the *Examiner* entitles them to our gratitude. But the field of oral debate is not always tenable by a journalist; and we freely confess our reluctance to hazard our reputation in contending with a practised disputant. We think, however, that weapons selected from a *detractor's* armoury were unbecoming the champion who wielded them. How easily might the charge of interested motives be retorted. We assure him that our approbation of "Samaritan," though qualified, was sincere. There is melody in the name; and the office it expresses, threatened as we are with missiles from all quarters, we are not in a condition to despise.

We are not conscious of escaping from arguments by dexterity, or of answering them with sophistry whatever our opinions are worth, they have been deliberately formed and candidly expressed. The suppression of intemperance—the object proposed by teetotallers—is not more ardently desired by them than by us; but we doubt that abstinence is a general, real, and permanent good; we doubt the inferiority of those moral means which in past ages opposed habits of intemperance; we question the propriety of violently suppressing an evil which has been substituted in other countries by more odious vices and more objectionable stimulants; we hesitate to reject, as a deceptive luminary, the polar star of the christian world, and to consign to condemnation the conduct of its great exemplar;—and have we not a right to express these impressions?—and are they to draw upon us the imputation of mere selfishness? Let the arguments on the other side, authorised by the society, be stated succinctly, free from the incumbrance of invidious and extraneous subjects, and we will either refute or admit them.

Is wine, even the purest, really a poison—is this the opinion of the society—is it then a fit representation of christian mysteries—ought it to be tolerated in the offices of religion—can a teetotaller consistently bow at the altar and bless the cup of poison—can he suffer in the house of God a drink which he denounces on the platform, or banishes from the table, as pertaining to the greatest bane and curse that ever debased and desolated the earth? It is no reply to say that we are *animated*, until it is shown that our queries are irrelevant.

We maintain that the rule of moderation is tangible and clear; that its competence to instruct and guide has been illustrated in the rectitude of millions of moral and temperate men. Excessive indulgence in liquor will produce the thirst of the drunkard, and excessive indulgence in food the appetite of the glutton. The demoralising influence of these vices may not be equally flagrant; but, as physical evils, they have been almost equally destructive. Yet who ever demurred at the rule which guards the appetite of the man from degenerating into the voracity of the swine?

The reform of the drunkard is matter of congratulation; but it does not authorise him to speak of his reformation, except with modesty, or to turn round on his sober countrymen and charge them with the guilt of his *former* excesses. It is a new feature in ethical philosophy to exalt the reformed drunkard above the habitually temperate, and to place him in a position from which he may deal his bolts against those who decline the one extreme and abhor the other. We are not gratified to hear—*as we have done*—"Curse ye Meroz; curse ye him bitterly," applied to temperate persons; and when we are charged with being guilty of the blood of our fellow-creatures, we startle at the imputation, and are justified in pointing to that person as example, those moral precepts and religious institutes, which could never have existed in a system of abstinence; and we refuse to allow that a treacherous poison lurks beneath a sacred sanction, chargeable with the ruin of mankind.

It is asserted by a local paper that a journal devoted to teetotalism is to be started in Launceston; perhaps, however, the friendship avowed by the editor for its principles, and the welcome with which he hails it, might suggest another and much more triumphant arrangement. "We shall hail the appearance of such a newspaper with delight. To the teetotaller we hold out the right hand of good fellowship," says the *Chronicle*—what next!—Launceston Examiner, May 7.

European Intelligence,

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE ROUGH COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.—A few days ago a tall, slim, smartly-dressed young man, who gave the name of Frederick Isambiel, obtained a summons against *Miss Thyrza Sumner*, a young lady residing at Oatlands Farm, Surrey, torn his coat, at Dubourg's Hotel, Haymarket, and for having, as alleged, so beset him with her matrimonial advances as to render it necessary for him to seek the protection of the law. Yesterday, the young lady's guardian, Mr. Haynes, of Oatlands Farm, and a solicitor, attended before Mr. HARDWICK to answer the complaint.

The complainant wished to have the presence of the young lady. He was determined to go into the whole particulars of the case, in justification of his character, which he declared had materially suffered in consequence of the violence of the young lady's passion for him.

Mr. HARDWICK told the complainant that he must resort to another court if his character had suffered. At present the only charge that could be entertained was that of assault. He was in hopes, however, that the friends of the young lady would have interfered in order to adjust matters.

The Solicitor declared that the friends of Miss Sumner would willingly arrange the affair if the complainant would abstain from any further statement.

The complainant, however, persisted in going on, and having pulled out a large bundle of letters, he began his story.

"Some time ago," your worship, said he, "I went down to Oatlands in company with a nobleman."

Mr. Haynes—You went as valet.

Complainant (furiously)—Silence!

Mr. Haynes—You were valet to the Hon. Mr. Littleton, who turned you off on his marriage with Lord Beverley's daughter.

Complainant—While at Oatlands I was introduced to Miss Sumner, who became violently struck with me, and she invited me to visit at her guardian's house. I couldn't return her passion, and on this account she has followed me about everywhere. I've got her letters to prove my case, and I'll read one which I wrote, which will explain the state of my affections.

"My dear Miss Sumner,—You have raly put me a task in the question which I hardly know how to answer. I must be candid however. In such a case as this it is best to state, as I should think myself a most dishonourable wretch in playing on any lady's feelings. I will now explain myself. You know the station I am fulfilling, having no settlement and no home, and seeking the best manner as I can obtain a livelihood. I do sincerely believe your affections for me is very great, but, as I said before, to play on them would be acting disgraceful, and contrary to all, I hope, who calls themselves a man of honour. My dear Sumner, your feelings are dictated by the present, not the future. If your offer was accepted by me, most certainly a strong intercourse would be kept up between us both for some time. The next question would be upon marriage. I have then only to add what means have I of providing a home for a lady who has and always will have the comforts of a good home all her life. It would grieve me to distress any lady to take her from a good home and put her on the wide world unprovided for. If my prospects altered the case would be different. I hope Miss S, you will pardon me for saying I don't want to prevent you, if you can possibly do it, from giving up your attachment to me, and forming an attachment to another who could provide a good home for you. Such should be everybody's object, to seek for the comforts of a good home, and as such you don't find one quite provided by me, I sadly regret that under these circumstances I can't offer you any more than sincere friendship—I remain, dear Miss, yours,

"Oatlands." "FREDERICK ISAMBIEL."

The lady's answer was—

"My dear Friend,—Your letter distressed me extremely. Your sentiments do you great credit. I feel deeply the circumstances in which you are placed. I think you must credit my sincerity, and as you no doubt feel all you profess, go and act as your heart would lead you. I shall write you a few words from an eminent man, which I doubt not you will allow to be true. [Some unintelligible poetry here.] I asked you the question, and you answered it in the negative. Now I know your sentiments, I only hope for your acquaintance and friendship, and that without wings. Will you think on me, my friend, who

'Mourn the hopes that leave me,
I'll mourn when friends deceive me.'

I accept your friendship, and will respond in sympathising purity of regard. Will you write as a friend, and visit as a friend.—Your friend and attached, "THYRZA."

In another letter the disconsolate young lady gives vent to her feelings in this form:—

"I am, alas, overwhelmed with grief at your cold farewell, I have now no hope left for the future but the decease of the past; and the great clock at Oatlands as its strikes seems to sound the death knell of your distracted

"THYRZA."

Before the complainant had time to go through the voluminous correspondence, the solicitor asked Mr. Hardwick if it was necessary to go further with such evidence.

Mr. Hardwick replied he was quite ready to stop whenever an objection was made.

The complainant loudly protested against being interrupted. It was necessary he should clear his character; otherwise ladies and gentlemen would believe that he had won her affections and then left her in a shabby way.

Mr. HARDWICK,—You must confine yourself to the charge of assault. When you came here for the summons you said that the lady had assaulted you at Dubourg's Hotel, and had torn your coat.

Complainant.—Miss Sumner came to town after me, and, having found me out she sent to me to come to her. I went to Dubourg's Hotel, and was shown into a private room, where Miss Sumner was. As soon as she saw me she locked the door and threw herself into a chair, and began to pour out a volume of love and protestation. I said to her "I insist on being let out of the room, for if you don't unlock the door I'll call the police." She would not unlock the door unless I would kiss her. "I won't kiss you," says I; and I ran to the window to call the police, but she ran to me, and caught me round the neck, and tried to kiss me. I held my head up, and being much taller than she is, she could only kiss my breast, which she did, till I threw up the window to call the police. I then heard a voice in another room say, "Thyrza, it's no use," and as the door was unlocked, I put down the window, and got out of the room.

Mr. Haynes.—The fact was Miss Sumner wanted her letters back, and in the struggle to get them his coat was torn. This assault took place a month ago, and yet he came after Miss Sumner to Oatlands only a few days ago.

Complainant—I deny it.

Mr. Haynes—Why I saw you as I was getting into my chaise, and I told you to keep away, for nobody wanted your company. You said you came to see Miss Sumner, and I told you she was in the house. You went in, making a great noise, but when you saw Miss Summer, you ran away, and she followed you for a quarter of a mile, and could not catch you at last.

Complainant—I went to the magistrates at Walton, and they would have granted me a summons.

Mr. HARDWICK—I wish to Heaven the Walton magistrates had heard your charge instead of your bothering me here.

Mr. Haynes—The fanct is he expected to get 50l. a year, but he is mistakee.

Mr. HARDWICK—I don't see what is to be done in this case.

Complainant.—I prove the assault, and I charge he with trying to provoke me to a case of duel.

Mr. Haynes—I don't think you are a person very likely to fight, so there is no danger about the duel.

After some further conversation—

Mr. Hardwick decided upon dismissing the case, and leaving the complainant to his remedy, if he had any, in some other court.

The complainant, who appeared very much disappointed at this termination of the case, declared his intention of seeking "justice" in some other shape.

The complainant, in order to illustrate his situation more completely, produced the following letters. The first from the enamoured young lady and the second his reply.

"Dearest, dearest Isambiel,—My spirits are now at the warmest ebb. This always occurs at the sound of thy sweet and lovely name. I know what separates you from me—not only the distance, but some rival. I have told your fortune every night by cards since you came back to England. The cards tell me you are inclined to make an offer to a dark young woman, who appears to have one child—a boy. You have talked to her recently, and she has money; that certainly is very well in a wife, but it's better to have a wife who can take care of a fortune. I know your sentiments by the cards, and will tell you when you come to Oatlands what they are. Dearest, dearest, fondest Isambiel, there is not a joy to charm unless shared with thee, nor is it in fate to harm me if fate but leaves me thy love. I see thee not, I hear thee not, yet now I am so wrapt up in thee—thou art my only——, to whom the shadow of but few years extends, albeit my brow thou never more shouldst behold. My voice shall with thy future vision blend, and reach unto thy heart when mine is cold—a token and a tone. I should very much like to be mistress of an hotel. The only man in business I should like to marry is one who keeps an hotel. I am fit for it, I can assure you. What do you say to thine

"THYRZA SUMNER."

The bit of poetry following is said to be original:—

"FROM THYRZA TO HER BELOVED."

"Yes, may good angels their safe wings display,
And guide my friend through every dangerous way.
May health and hope all thy steps attend,
Always to have and never want a friend.
In every stage of life may you happy be,
And when at distance off, oh! think on me."

To the lady's letter this reply was sent:—

"Miss Sumner,—I am sorry to find you are nourishing thoughts about me. I must speak openly at once, and say you must overcome your tender feelings for me. You speak of rivals. I must love before you can have a rival. I never was in love yet. In your letter you throw out a broad yet an indelicate hint about keeping an hotel together. Don't think me unkind, when I say that hints and proposals ought always to come from the gentlemen to the ladies. Believe me, if ever I marry, I shall look at the lady, and not at her money. Don't write again, as I can't receive any more letters. "F. I."

The last letter was this—

"Isambiel,—For defamation of character, duty and aunt requires you to make an apology. How much you have injured me. You defame a respectable young female. I thought you a man. I have never found you so; and as to taking law against me, you are scorned by all that know you. Make up your mind that justice, though slow, will ever find out the wicked. And now for law as much as you please. I have a friend, an able-bodied barrister at law, to plead for me. You shall have enough of law, depend upon it. You shan't be let off so easily. I have a gentleman who will meet you in honour of my character—in the way a man of honour ought to meet you—in a duel. If you do not recal what you have said about me my friend will meet you, and you will receive the death-blow, or he does. May Heaven shed his blood rather than so base a man as yourself should injure me in any way. So now to end the matter—law or duel, which-ever you please. If you won't make an apology, fight a duel. "THYRZA."

Extracts from New Works.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH BUSH-RANGERS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BY AN OFFICER.

Scarcely any country possesses an appearance more peculiarly its own, than Van Diemen's Land; it may indeed be considered totally dissimilar from any other known region. In every direction the eye wanders occasionally to a great height, but more generally constituting tiers or masses of hills, apparently thrown together without regularity or design; a detached or conical hill being but seldom observed. Amongst the former are valleys, which, though they expand in some parts of the island until of some width, are often-er narrow, and only a few miles in length. The principal exception is that between the eastern and western tiers, which is about sixty miles long, and twenty in its extreme breadth. Gullies, as might be expected, are numerous; nor are they so termed without reason, the abruptly-formed ravine occurring less frequently than in countries whose features approach the alpine, where torrents caused by the melting of vast accumulations of ice or snow, have worked for themselves channels many hundred feet in depth. Some of these gullies are nevertheless sufficiently profound, extremely rugged, and rendered almost impervious by "a scrub," consisting of trees indigenous to these colonies alone.

To the northward are several lakes, of a magnitude sufficient to constitute a somewhat important feature in the landscape; while around Campbell Town are downs many miles across, almost clear of trees, and once the resort of emus; but these fine birds have long since retired to more secluded spots, and are now almost extinct in the island.

The disproportion of land adapted for cultivation, compared with that which is not, is very considerable; at the same time the first not unfrequently affords more pasturage than an unobservant traveller would be led to suppose. Still there is an immense extent which never can become available to man for any purpose whatever.

Tasmania can boast of few rivers, except after heavy or long-continued rains; those streams so called being commonly dried up altogether, or forming a succession of water-holes; and springs are met with in very few places throughout the colony. Even the attempts to obtain good water have been, in most instances, so unsuccessful, as to render persons cautious how they incur the expense of sinking wells. It may be remarked, that nearly all the elevations are rounded, or flattened, at the summits.

With this slight sketch of the general aspect of this singular island, I shall now proceed to detail the particulars of pursuit and capture of four Bush-rangers.

In month of April, 1838, it became known that three convicts, named Palmer, Regan, and Atterell, were at large; and having obtained arms, had committed a series of depredations upon the settlers. One of their first exploits was an attack upon a public-house, where they made prisoners several men, whose hands they tied, and then compelled them to drink a quantity of wine and spirits. A man, named Morley, became partially intoxicated, and having exasperated one of the banditti by comments upon his conduct, the ruffian shot him dead. From thence they proceeded to one of the largest establishments in the colony, taking with them certain of their prisoners to carry the plunder, &c. Not far from the house were five of the farm servants at work in a field, who were ordered to lie down, but they refused, and two of them ran off to alarm the inmates, receiving on their way, though fortunately without effect, several shots from their opponents. Regan then advanced to the front of the building, and demanded that the door should be opened; while Palmer (who shot Morley, and was the leader of the band), went round a corner to reconnoitre. The latter had no sooner shown himself, than a shot from a window laid him prostrate; upon which Atterell went up to the body, took the arms, and with Regan, who then became the leader, quitted the premises.

When it is borne in mind that all this took place in the day-time, with no less than sixteen men on or about the premises, the coolness and daring of this small band may be readily conceived.

The robbers were pursued, but, through some mismanagement, suffered to escape.

The boldness of this attempt created not only a powerful sensation, but universal alarm; and the circumstance of Regan and his remaining comrade having with them a number of "pressed men," gave rise to reports which induced a belief that the band consisted of ten or twelve, instead of two.

Regan was afterwards joined by Banks, a fine youth born in the colony, and Davis, who had been a sailor; and having first visited three other residences, from which they took whatever plunder they thought useful, they proceeded to a public-house five miles from Richmond, where they paid for the wine drank by themselves and their prisoners, but not for the provisions they carried off.

Previous to entering the house, they forced in six or eight men whom they had secured on their way, and afterwards tied seven more, who were in different rooms. The motive for thus thrusting in their prisoners before them, obviously for the purpose of protecting themselves in case of the people within being prepared, as the sudden rush might lead the latter to fire upon those individuals who first appeared; or at all events, cause confusion. The plan for securing their prisoners, was to compel one to bind the others, after which, one of the Bush-rangers tied him, the rest of the band remaining prepared to fire if any resistance was offered. At night, these desparadoes slept on one side of the fire, with a sentry to guard the fire-arms, the "pressed men" lying secured on the other.

When approaching a house, the latter had their arms tied behind their backs; but on other occasions were as well treated as circumstances permitted, both with regard to the supply of food, &c., and attention to their comfort in other respects. Near the public-house in question was the residence of a Roman Catholic, whom they obliged to give them a prayer-book and some flour, paying him for the last its full value.

Crossing afterwards the Coal River, Regan reached a hut, where he exchanged his carriers for other men whom he secured; and then passed several hours at the house of a settler, making prisoner every person he found there, and compelling the owner to supply the whole party, including servants, with wine.

As Banks had been severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, a horse was taken to convey him, and Regan then commenced a retrograde movement, as he declared, with the intention of retiring to some spot where his party might remain unmolested until his companion recovered. It seems that, while descending the Brown Mountain, Banks was rather in advance of Regan, when the latter stumbled, and his gun going off, the ball passed through Banks' thigh, near the knee. It is surprising no more accidents happened, for their guns and pistols were kept cocked, and continually went off. Regan, with a view to save his companion in crime, gave out subsequently that he shot him because he attempted to escape. In justice to this desperate man I may here observe that he appears to have evinced great consideration for his wounded associate: so true it is that mankind, however wicked, possess in most instances some redeeming quality.

Parties of military and constables were from the first sent in pursuit of Regan, but without success; nor was it known with certainty to what part of the island he intended to proceed after the death of Palmer, until he robbed the public-house near Richmond. On receiving information of the last from the police-magistrate, I left my station at Green Ponds, with a corporal and three privates of my regiment, two constables, and two convicts who had volunteered their services. We marched first to Jerusalem, not the Holy City, but a trifling village, where the establishment is for those convicts who, from their various maladies, are unable to perform work of a laborious nature; and situated on a spot devoid of every charm, the environs consisting of sombre hills clothed with forest, or a small farm where the nature of the land admits of one. The direct distance from Green Ponds is about seven miles, but, to avoid the "scrub," we had to proceed by a circuitous route of fourteen. It was quite dark when we reached the only inn, the pretty landlady of which seemed fully convinced the Philistines were upon her. On discovering who I was, a matter, by reason of my rough disguise, not easily ascertained, (my party were also dressed in prisoner clothing,) she gave us a hearty welcome, and a good supper soon smoked upon the board. It destiny should lead any of my military friends to Van Diemen's Land, it is hoped they may feel no repugnance to mutton, as this is almost the constant fare, flanked sometimes by a piece of salt pork.

Quitting Jerusalem, I struck at once into a forest, and came to a stock-keeper's hut, where an intelligent lad informed me that Regan's party had rested the preceding evening, after robbing his master's house, and taken a horse, as already stated, to carry the wounded man. Although at this time twelve hours had elapsed since their departure, I did not despair of overtaking them; and accordingly, with the lad for a guide, got upon their track, which I followed six miles, when we lost the trail in a gully, called the Musquito Corners, which conducted us to the Brown Mountain. This is the most lofty portion of a range near the Coal River, and forms the eastern barrier of the valley through which that river flows to Richmond.

From the summit we beheld a vast tract of country; yet the view, notwithstanding it doubtless possesses a peculiar attraction, does not make upon the mind that impression so commonly left by an extensive prospect elsewhere. Here are seen no precipices rising at once above the fertile vale, no towering peaks surrounded by everlasting snows. Nature assuming an aspect as devoid of her sterner features as of the beauties which harmonize so delightfully with the former in more favoured climes. The cultivated spots, in themselves seldom presenting much to admire, are usually of small extent; while the similiarity of the mountain tiers to each other produces a monotony that soon fatigues. Even where a scene excites some degree of admiration this is rendered transient by the almost entire absence of water; and the feeling of the sadness caused by the apparently boundless solitudes around. It is chiefly on the coasts that one must look for the picturesque, many of the bays and inlets being highly interesting.

My motive for ascending the Brown Mountain was to ascertain if a fire could be discerned in the gullies; but having remained several hours on the summit, without perceiving any indication of a bivouac, I directed each of my party to carry a bark torch, and descended to the house of the settler whose horse had been taken, arriving there about midnight. The difficulties of a march down the steep sides of the mountain, in the dark, and over ground strewed with dead limbs of trees, or rough with loose stones, may be more easily imagined than described.

By seven o'clock in the morning we were again at Jerusalem, from which we had been absent twenty-two hours, during which time we marched full sixty miles. Here I allowed my party a repose of six hours, to recover the fatigue resulting from so long a walk over such a difficult country; and then moved on to a farm six miles from the village, where we remained from six in the evening until the moon rose, which was about half-past one on the morning of the 19th. About an hour after our arrival we heard a shot, and the farm-overseer, notwithstanding that the night was intensely dark, rode four miles through a forest, and returned in rather more than four hours. But in these colonies both horses and riders perform wonders. With respect to the former, I once followed a stock-horse, whose rider was endeavouring to drive home a bullock, and observed that the animal was permitted to gallop with slack rein, its instinct alone appearing to guide its movements. As the bullock, turned so did the horse, which at length drove the other to the place intended.

In wild-cattle hunting, also, the horse displays astonishing sagacity and endurance, following these fleet, and not unfrequently dangerous, creatures up and down hills for hours together, while the spectator momentarily expects to see a tremendous fall; yet the same horse, if on a high-road, would in all likelihood be soon at his devotions.

From the farm in question, we continued our pursuit fifteen miles further, to a hut inhabited by a man named Tucker, who from his being one of the best guides in the colony, I had reason to believe would be secured by the Bush-rangers, the more particularly as they had for the first time started without one. It will be subsequently shown that I was right in my conjecture.

Arrangements were already made to avoid mistake or confusion amongst my own men, and two watch-words established—one for the advance to intimate that some person was approaching, the other that the Bush-rangers were at hand: one man walked about fifty yards in advance, the rest keeping ready to aid him if requisite. We had had, during our pursuit, numerous false alarms, especially through the absurd practice, too generally adopted, of discharging guns at night—with the intention, it is presumed, on the part of those guilty of such folly, of showing they were on the alert. This, though extremely harassing, had the effect of admirably drilling the men into a knowledge of their respective duties. It may seem strange that four men, though armed, held in subjection so many persons as they sometimes had with them. Regan's measures, however, were well adapted for the hazardous service he had undertaken: his plan was to select some fitting object—for instance, the most timid—and frighten him as near death as possible. An example of this was shown at the hut where we eventually captured his band, in the person of a half-witted being who acted as assistant to the stock-keeper. Regan, going up to him, said, "I am a constable, in search of absconders; do you know where they are?" "No," answered the man, "I do not, or I would soon take them myself." But when he heard the deep and powerful voice of his interrogator shout in his ears, "Go on your knees, you scoundrel—I am Captain Regan!" he thought his days were numbered, and began to cry. During no less than six hours was this poor wretch kept upon his knees, expecting each moment to be hurried into eternity, until the entreaties of Tucker induced his tormentor to permit him to lie down.

Regan's system of attacking a habitation was first to ascertain the number of persons belonging to it, by counting them when returning at sundown to supper, or else when leaving early in the morning; the "pressed men," employed as guides, or to carry the knapsacks, being then placed in front, and made to advance to the door, thus screened his own party, at imminent risk to themselves.

It was about three o'clock in the morning of the 19th when we reached Tucker's hut, and, to our great satisfaction, we observed a light. The weather which, until the last half hour, had been lowering, gradually cleared, and the moon shone forth in all her brilliancy. This was provoking, for the back windows commanded a view of our approach. After a pause, however, three of our party volunteered to advance in that direction—and men more cool or determined I never saw: these were Private Cockburn, of the ——; Peacock, a constable; and Buckley, a convict. The last was transported to this colony, remained some time and became a constable. While in the Police, he and three others attacked two Bush-rangers, who were determined not to be taken alive; and a battle ensued, in which one constable and the two outlaws were killed, and Buckley wounded. For his conduct on that occasion, he obtained a pecuniary reward, with a free pardon, and went to Sydney—where his "ruling passion" again prevailed, and he was re-transported. He is once more free—a constable, and in charge of a party of six, who were lately in pursuit of another band of robbers, headed by a convict named Fisher.

Cockburn and the other two men advanced with their muskets cocked, prepared to return the anticipated fire; indeed, I fully expected, from the character Regan bore amongst his fellow-convicts as a ferocious ruffian, that one, if not all of them, would be shot. It was fortunate the Bush-rangers adopted the resolution of shooting or securing them on entering the hut; for, if the latter had at first known there were more than three, they could, without exposing themselves, have easily shot these men from the back window. When I came up, they could not venture out, unless at great personal risk; and the consequence of thus finding themselves attacked on two sides was, as Tucker subsequently told me, a complete surprise. Three of my party, protected by a large tree, were now stationed about eight yards in front of the hut, round which Cockburn, Peacock, and myself, kept constantly moving, and the rest were close to it. Regan and his companions had several opportunities of firing at Cockburn, Peacock and me, but why they did not has never been satisfactorily explained: possibly an attack of so unexpected a nature may have caused indecision. Still, one would have supposed that men who had in several instances displayed so much boldness would resume, in some measure, their presence of mind. Their arms consisted of three double-barreled guns, one short gun, a blunderbuss, and five pistols; they also took possession of a single barrel belonging to the hut.

On my calling to Regan, stating who I was, and threatening to blow him out of the hut if he did not surrender, and receiving no reply, I crept, by a previously-concerted signal, to the front window, which I drove in with the butt of my gun, Cockburn doing the same by that at the back. The difficulty now was to prevent injury to the "pressed men;" as though convinced that the Bush-rangers would keep on a seperate side of the hut, lest by mixing with their prisoners they might be overpowered, I was doubtful as to their exact position. The soldiers and myself repeatedly called to those within to no purpose—the robbers declining to reply, and their prisoners being deterred by threats of instant death if they spoke. At length, I became for a moment completely staggered, for it flashed across my mind that these might be travellers paralysed by fear—particularly, as a cart, heavily loaded, was close by, and we had been repeatedly taken for the Bushrangers before. Horrified at the idea of shedding innocent blood, I again went to the window, looked in, and said, "Tucker, you old blockhead! why don't you come out?" The light having been extinguished before I could see one of the inmates, but a clatter of guns caused, as I believed, by alteration in the position of the Bush-rangers, induced me to draw back, though I was still averse to fire. My patience, however, becoming exhausted, I gave Cockburn instructions to fire, but not below a certain range, and to give notice before he commenced. This he did very deliberately, in a manner quite his own, calling out, instead of once, twice, &c., "Come out,—I am going to fire,—once!" which he repeated three times, and then kept his word. In the mean while I placed myself at the opposite corner to watch the door, which suddenly opened, when out rushed Tucker, frightened almost out of his senses. One second later, and he would assuredly have been shot, my finger being actually upon the trigger. On my directing him to lie down, he told his name, and threw himself upon his face. Never had I seen the effect of fear more strongly exhibited than in this man, who had equal reason, while inside, to dread both friends and foes.

It appears that Tucker, availing himself of a favourable opportunity, crept under a bag of wool, and, with this novel shield, slowly approached the door, and thus escaped all further danger.

The door being now open, and not easily closed, except a person ventured to expose himself to our fire, I went towards it, thus encountering greater danger than I was aware of, one of Regan's party having evidently seen me; for I remarked the barrel of a gun gradually projecting in my direction. It was two or three times withdrawn, apparently in consequence of the person who held it discovering the impossibility of taking proper aim, and of himself being secure from a shot. Cockburn likewise observed the gun, and his warning cry. "Take care, Captain,—that fellow is going to shoot you,—he is armed,—they are all armed," elicited from our men a general cheer, as they no longer doubted that the Bush-rangers would soon be in our power. A brisk fire was now kept up, by three of our men on the one side, and Cockburn on the other; but, perceiving the smoke did not rise, I ordered a cessation, and again called to Regan, who then permitted his prisoners to quit the hut. These caused much trouble through their extreme fear, which rendered them incapable of attending strictly to my instructions; and one was nearly shot, in consequence of his not going at once to where the others lay. Having got out six men, to secure whom occupied some time, and once more summoned Regan to surrender, my party requested leave to storm the hut, but this I refused. The firing was then recommenced; and I learnt that Regan had been grazed on the neck by a ball, and Davis three times in the back. Buckley at last walked to the door, and said, "If you are men, why don't you turn out and fight? or, if you won't fight, give it up?" Another man, named Shannon, one of our guides, showed great courage by placing himself in view of the robbers, and watching for Regan, whom he would certainly have shot, if his gun had not several times missed fire. Regan had some narrow escapes; for, when Palmer was shot, a bullet struck a post against which he was standing, and another passed close to his head.

Thinking is useless to persist any longer in firing through the hut, I directed a quantity of straw to be ignited, when Regan called for quarter, and desired I would walk to the window, (having previously made the same request four or five times,) to afford him an opportunity, as he said, of speaking to me: this, of course, I declined, though I assured him he should not be injured. After much parleying, and a variety of efforts to obtain some advantage, he surrendered at discretion. To frustrate any attempt at treachery, I made each of his comrades come out upon his hands and knees, and quite naked. Their leader objecting to this mode of exit, was permitted to retain the erect position, with a blanket over him. He proved extremely troublesome,—affected to act the hero,—and freely gave his opinion of our proceedings. He likewise repeatedly said he wished he had been shot,—a wish we had nigh gratified, for one of the soldiers requested me to remove the cap from a gun, and, concluding that I had done so, slightly touched the trigger, when the piece went off, the ball passing close to Regan's head.

Having by eight o'clock secured our prisoners, and the plunder found in the hut, the former were sent in to get their breakfast, while I remained outside. Soon afterwards, I heard one of the prisoners say, "Take Capt. Regan's compliments to Capt. M ——, and I shall feel much obliged by his lending me a clean shirt:" to which I replied, I had but one in my knapsack, and that was reserved for myself. The answer seemed to please him, and he remarked that, under the circumstances, he would not trouble me. This was Regan's last endeavour to maintain his dignity as a Captain of Bush-rangers; for, when shortly afterwards he was placed in a cart with his companions in guilt, he from that moment resumed his ordinary character.

We had occupied sixty-one hours in the pursuit, and marched ninety-seven miles; and the reader may easily imagine I was not a little satisfied at the termination of my rambles. From the hut we proceeded to Richmond, thirty miles, and deposited the prisoners in gaol, and I passed the night myself at the cottage of the police magistrate. On the following day I continued my route to Hobart Town, where I was finally relieved of my charge.

The four robbers were afterwards tried and received sentence of death; but Davis, from a doubt of his having been a free agent, was respited. The other three suffered the extreme penalty of the law. It is greatly to be regretted that Regan's entire statement, or confession, was not taken down; nor do I comprehend why the person who questioned him objected to take his accusations against the settler from whose service he absconded, as these might easily have been suppressed if untrue. The consequence was, that Regan peremptorily refused to go on with his statement, merely remarking,—they would know all when he was dead. Thus was lost an opportunity of gaining some probably useful information respecting those places where Regan found a refuge before his movements became generally known. A cave was mentioned by Davis, not only made comfortable as a residence, but well supplied with a variety of the necessaries of life.

In these colonies, caves are found in the sandstone which afford dry and by no means comfortless abodes; and one, near Richmond, is said to have been occupied by a notorious Bush-ranger, named Michael Howe, who for years was at large, committed several murders and innumerable robberies, and finally met the fate he deserved, being killed in an attempt to capture him. Everything considered, it is surprising that, comparatively speaking, so few convicts are a large, and that robberies are not more frequent; for in a country like this there are numerous places where a small party might remain concealed, with slight chance of discovery.

Regan's intention was to have escaped from the island; to accomplish which he proposed to seize some vessel: but why Banks joined him has not been ascertained. Atterell had been a remarkably well-conducted convict servant until he frequented a sly grog-shop in his master's neighbourhood. Something occurred which induced him to abscond from the Richmond district. He had passed for a free man for many months in the Campbelton district, under the name of Thomas, working at his trade as a bricklayer. He was pressed by Regan and Palmer; and, being afraid to return to his residence, voluntarily joined them.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

Chapter XXIX.

The Duel.

When morning broke I started up and opened the window. It was one of those bright and beauteous day-breaks which would seem to be the compensation a northern climate possesses for its want of the azure sky of noon and the silvery moonlight of night, the gifts of happier climes.

The pink hue of the sky was gradually replacing the paler tints, like a deep blush mantling the cheek of beauty; the lark was singing high in heaven, and the deep note of the blackbird came mellowed from the leafy grove; the cattle were still at rest, and seemed half unwilling to break the tranquil stillness of the scene, as they lay breathing the balmy odours from the wild flowers that grew around them. Such was the picture that lay on one side of me; on the other was the long street of a little town, on which yet the shadows of night were sleeping; the windows were closed; not a smoke-wreath rose from any chimney, but all was still and peaceful.

In my little parlour I found the good priest and the major fast asleep in their chairs, pretty much in the same attitudes I had left them in some hours before. The fire had died away; the square decanter of whiskey was emptied to its last drop, and the kettle lay pensively on one side, like some shipwrecked craft, high and dry upon the shore. I looked at my watch; it was but four o'clock. Our meeting was appointed for half-past five; so I crept noiselessly back to my room, not sorry to have half-an-hour to myself of undisturbed reflection. When I had finished my dressing, I threw up the sash and sprang out into the garden. It was a wild, uncultivated spot, but still there was something of beauty in those old trees whose rich blossoms scented the air, while the rank woods of many a gay and gaudy hue shot up luxuriantly about their trunks—the pink marshmallow and the taper foxglove mingling their colours with the sprayey meadow sweet and the wild sweetbrier. There was an air of solitude in the neglect around me that seemed to suit the habit of my soul; and I strolled along from one walk to another, lost in my own thoughts.

There were many things at a moment like that, I would fain have written—fain have said; but so it is, in the wealth of our emotions we can give nothing; and I could not bring myself to write to my friends, even to say farewell. Although I felt that in every stage of this proceeding I had nothing to reproach myself with, this duel being thrust on me by one who had singled me out for his hatred, yet I saw, as its result, nothing but the the wreck of all my hopes. Already had *she* intimated how strong was her father's attachment to his nephew, and with an expressive fear cautioned me against any collision with him. How vain are all our efforts, how fruitless are all our endeavours to struggle against the current of our fate! We may stem for a short time the full tide of fortune—we may breast, with courage high and spirit fierce, the rough billows as they break upon us, but we are certain to succumb in the end. With some men failure is a question of fear—some want the persevering courage to drag on amid trials and difficulties—and some are deficient in the temper which, subduing our actions to a law, governs and presides over every moment of our lives, rendering us, even in our periods of excitement and irritation, amenable to the guidence of our reason.

This was my case; and I felt that, notwithstanding all my wishes to avoid a quarrel with Burke, yet in my heart a lurking spirit urged me to seek him out and offer him defiance. While these thoughts were passing through my mind, I suddenly heard a voice which somehow seemed half familiar to my ear. I listened; it came from a room of which the window was partly open. I now remembered that poor Joe lay in that part of the house, and the next moment I knew it to be his. Placing a ladder against the wall, I crept quietly up till I could peep into the room. The poor fellow was alone—sitting up in his bed, with his hunting-cap on, an old whip in his hand, which he flourished from time to time with no small energy; his cheek was flushed; and his eye, prominent and flashing, denoted the access of high fever. It was evident that his faculties, clouded as they were even in their happiest moments, were now under the wilder influence of delirium. He was speaking rapidly to himself in a quick under tone, calling the dogs by name, caressing this one, scolding that; and then, bursting forth into a loud tally-ho! his face glowed with an ecstatic pleasure, and he broke forth into a rude chant, the words of which I have never forgotten, for as he sung them in a voice of wild and touching sweetness, they seemed the very outpourings of his poor simple heart.

"I never yet owned a horse or hound,
I never was lord of a foot of ground;
Yet few are richer, I will be bound,
Than me of a huntiug morning.

"I'm far better of nor him that pays,
For though I've no money, I live at my ease,
With hunting and shooting whenever I please,
And a tally-high-ho in the morning.

"As I go on foot, I don't lose my sate,
As I take the gaps, I don't brake a gate;
And if I'm not first, why I'm seldom late,
With my tally-high-ho in the morning.

"And there's not a man, be he high or low,
In the parts down here, or wherever you go,
That doesn't like poor Tipperary Joe,
With his tally-high-ho in the morning."

A loud view holloa followed this wild chant, and then the poor fellow, as if exhausted by his efforts, sank in the bed, muttering to himself, in a low broken voice, but with a look so happy, and a smile so tranquil, he seemed more a thing to envy, than one to commiserate and pity.

"I say, Hinton," shouted the major from the window of my bed-room, "what the deuce are you doing up that ladder there? not serenading Mrs. Doolan, I hope. Are you aware it is five o'clock?"

I descended with all haste, and joining my friend, took his arm, and set out towards the *rendezvous*.

"I didn't order the horses," said Mahon, "for the rumour of such a thing as this always gets abroad through one's servants."

"Ah, yes," said I, "and then you have the police."

"The police!" repeated he, laughing; "not a bit of it, my boy: don't forget you're in glorious old Ireland, where no one ever thinks of spoiling a fair fight. It is possible the magistrate might issue his warrant if you would not come up to time, but for any thing else——"

"Well," said I, "that certainly does afford me another glimpse of your habits. How far have we to go, major?

"You remember the grass field below the sunk fence, to the left of the mill?"

"Where the stream runs?"

"Exactly, that's the spot. It was old Pigott chose it, and no man is a better judge of these things. By-the-bye, it is very lucky that Burke should have pitched upon a gentleman for his friend—I mean a real gentleman,—for there are plenty of his acquaintances, who, under that name, would rob the mail."

Thus chatting as we went, Mahon informed me that Pigott was an old half-pay colonel, whose principal occupation for thirteen years had been what the French would call "*to assist*" at affairs of honour. Even the major himself looked up to him as a last appeal in a disputed or a difficult point; and many a reserved case was kept for his opinion, with the same ceremonious observance as a knotty point of law for the consideration of the twelve judges. Crossing the little rivulet near the mill, we held on by a small by-path which brought us over the starting ground of the steeple-chase, by the scene of part of my preceding days' exploits. While I was examining with some curiosity the ground out up and trod by the horses' feet, and looking at the spot where he had taken the fence, the sharp sound of two pistol-shots quickly aroused me, and I eagerly asked what it was.

"Snapping the pistols," said Mahon. "Ah, by the-bye, all this kind of thing is new to you: never mind; put a careless, half indifferent kind of face on the matter. Do you take snuff? It doesn't signify; put your hands in your pockets, and hum 'Tatter Jack Walsh!'"

As I supposed there was no specific charm in the melody he alluded to, nor if there had been, had I any time to acquire it, I consoled myself by observing the first part of his direction, and strolled after him into the field, with a *nonchalance* only perhaps a little too perfect.

Mr. Burke and his friends, to the number of about a dozen persons, were already assembled; and were one to judge from their loud talking and hearty laughter as we came forward, it would seem difficult to believe the occasion that brought them there; so, at least, I thought. Not so, however, the major; for, with a hop, step, and a jump, performed by about the shortest pair of legs in the barony, he sprang into the midst of the party, with some droll observation on the benefits of early rising, which once more called forth their merriment. Seating myself on a large moss-covered stone, I waited patiently for the preliminaries to be settled. As I threw my eye among the group, I perceived that Burke was not there; but on turning my head, I remarked two men walking arm-in-arm on the opposite side of the hedge. As they paced to and fro, I could see, by the violence of his gesticulations, and the energy of his manner, that one was Burke. It seemed as though his companion was endeavouring to reason with, and dissuade him from some course of proceeding he appeared bent on following; but there was a savage earnestness in his manner that would not admit of persuasion; and at last, as if wearied and vexed by his friend's importunities, he broke rudely from him, and springing over the fence, called out, "Pigott, are you aware it is past six?" Then pulling out his watch, he added, "I must be at Ballinasloe by eleven o'clock."

"If you speak another word, sir" said the old colonel, with an air of offended dignity, "I leave the ground.—Major Mahon, a word if you please."

They walked apart from the rest for a few seconds, and then the colonel, throwing his glove upon the grass, proceeded to step off the ground with a military precision and formality, that I am sure, any other time would have highly amused me.

After a slight demur from the major, to which I could perceive the colonel readily yielded, a walking-stick was stuck at either end of the measured distance, while the two seconds, placing themselves beside them, looked at each other with very great satisfaction, and mutually agreed it was a sweet spot.

"Would you like to look at these?" said Pigott, taking up the pistols from where they lay on the grass.

"Ah, I know them well," replied the major, laughing; "these were poor Tom Casey's, and a better fellow, and a handier with his iron, never snapped a trigger. These are ours, colonel;" presenting, as he spoke, two splendid-looking Mortimers, in all the brilliancy of their maiden freshness. A look of contempt from the colonel, and a most expressive shrug of his shoulders, was his reply.

"Begad, I think so," said Mahon, as if appreciating the gesture; "I had rather have that old tool with the cracked stock—not but this is a very sweet instrument and elegantly balanced in the hand."

"We are ready now," said Pigott: "bring up your man, major."

As I started up to obey the summons, a slight bustle near attracted me. Two or three of Burke's friends were endeavouring as it were to pacify and subdue him; but his passion knew no bounds, and as he broke from them, he said in a voice perfectly audible where I stood, "Won't I, by G——; then I'll tell you, if I don't stoot him——"

"Sir," said the colonel, turning on him a look of passionate indignation, "if it were not that you were here to answer the appeal of wounded honour, I'd leave you to your fate this moment; as it is, another such expression as that you've used, and I abandon you on the spot."

Doggedly and without speaking, Burke drew his hat far down upon his eyes, and took the place marked out for him.

"Mr. Hinton," said the colonel, as he touched his hat with most courteous politeness, "will you have the goodness to stand there."

Mahon, meanwhile, handed each man his pistol, and, whispering in my ear "aim low," retired.

"The word, gentlemen," said the colonel, "will be, one, two, three. Mr. Hinton, pray observe, I beg of you, you'll not reserve your fire after I say three." With his eyes fixed upon us, he walked back about ten paces. Are you ready—are you both ready?"

"Yes, yes," said Burke, impatiently.

"Yes," said I.

"One, two, three."

I lifted my pistol at the second word, and as the last dropped from the colonel's lips, one loud report rang through the air, and both pistols went off together. A quick, sharp pang shot through my cheek, as though it had been seared by a hot instrument. I put up my hand, but the ball had only touched the flesh, and a few drops of blood were all the damage. Not so Burke; my ball had entered above the hip, and already his trowsers were stained with blood, and notwithstanding his endeavours, he could not stand up straight.

"Is he hit, Pigott?" cried he, in a voice harsh from agony. "is he hit, I say?"

"Only grazed," said I, tranquilly, as I wiped the stain from my face.

"Another pistol quick. Do you hear me, Pigott?"

"We are not the arbiters in this case," replied the colonel coolly. Major Mahon, is your friend satisfied?"

"Perfectly satisfied on our own account," said the major; "but if the gentleman desires another shot—"

"I do, I do," screamed Burke, as, writhing with pain, he pressed both hands to his side, from which the blood, now gushing in torrents, formed a pool about his feet. Be quick there, Pigott, I am getting faint." He staggered forward as he spoke, his face pale and his lips parted; then, suddenly clutching his pistol by the barrel, he fixed his eyes steadily on me, while with a curse he hurled the weapon at my head, and fell senseless to the earth. His aim was true, for straight between the eyes the weapon struck me and felled me to the ground. Although stunned for the moment, I could hear the cry of horror and indignant shame that broke from the by-standers; but the next instant a dreamy confusion came over me, and I became unconscious of what was passing around.

MISCELLANEA.

Alone on the Ocean.—The *Newburyport Herald* says that the James Caskie, Pilsbury, at that port from Cadiz, picked up adrift, in an open boat on the ocean, about 100 miles from Cape St. Vincent, without oar, rudder, provision, or water, a young Portuguese, about 15 years old. His only aid was a broken spar, used as a mast, with an old piece of canvass attached. He was taken on board in a nearly starving and exhausted condition. When discovered, it was blowing quite fresh, the brig bein gunder two reefed topsails, and in the course of the following night it blew a hard gale, when, but for the providential rescue, the lad would have been lost. Being unable to speak at all in English, he cannot give any account of himself to the people on board.—*American paper.*

Sir John Franklin.—From Van Diemen's Land the advices are to the 18th February. Sir John Franklin had suspended from his office, until the pleasure of the Secretary of State should be known, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Montagu. The reason assigned was, that the *tenor* of Mr. Montagu's conduct, and the *tone* of his correspondence, had been for some time past disrespectful, discourteous, and insulting to the Governor. These grave charges were denied by Mr. Montagu; who personally appealed to Lord Stanley. Explanations are given in the papers, lengthy, conflicting, and to the distant reader obscure. Mr. Montagu seems to have given some offence to Lady Franklin; but whether it was in the manner of urging the claim of a settler to a certain piece of laud; in an attack on some verses by Lady Franklin, in a newspaper which Mr. Montagu was supposed to favour; or in the refusal to disavow a connexion with the said paper, on being catechised by a third or rather a fourth party; or from some other cause, we do not clearly make out. The paper in question denies Mr. Montagu's connexion with it. The *Australasiatic Review*, which, it should be remarked, is very hostile to the Governor, takes note of a curious fact:—"It is most remarkable that Sir John Franklin has found the same quality in every individual head of the various departments of his Government. However different they might have been in habits, temperament, or disposition, he has found himself under the necessity of dismissing them all for the same offence: they all 'embarrassed' his Government; they were all 'disrespectful' in the 'tenor' of their conduct; all 'disrespectful' in the 'tone' of their correspondence. Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colonial Treasuerr, Surveyor-General, Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Insolvents, Director-General of Roads, Colonial Secretary—*all* men, as we have said, of the most opposite habits, temperament, and disposition, yet *all* 'embarrassed' Sir John Franklin's Government; *all* were 'disrespectful' towards him. What an extraordinary concatenation of circumstances must there not have been for that so many heads of departments should, in so short a time, have *all* treated Sir John Franklin so 'disrespectfully' that he was compelled to dismiss them for their contumelies?" Mr. Boyesn Auditor, has been appointed Colonial Secretary "in succession" to Mr. Montagu.—*Colonial Gazette.*

[We have heard that the proximate cause of Mr. Montagu's supercession was his connexion with a low newspaper (a Botany Boy *Satirist*), which had indulged in some very foul calumnies against Lady Franklin—a most exemplary and amiable lady.]

The prettiest addition, in the way of novelty, that, has been recently made to ladies' costume, are the silk gaiters without lace or button, which draw over the shoe, and fit closely to the foot and ancle, and produce a very neat and elegant effect. To Messrs. Pope and Placite, of Waterloo-place, is due the honour of having invented this agreeable adornment of ladies' feet, which, by the bye, will be found equally useful either for carriage or equestrian wear, or for sea-shore excursions.

The Niger Association.—There is a melancholy difference between the recent field-day of the Niger Association and that which was celebrated when the scheme was first presented to receive the homage of a gaping public. There was no Prince Albert this year to draw an admiring crowod and reflect a glary on the Association. Sir R. Peel, having got into office, did not countenance them; and the presence of Lord J. Russell only served to corroborate the melancholy opinion, that though the Association might be worth a few civil words from an Oppossition leader, it was beneath the notice of a Minister. The decided failure of the first expedition had also opened the eyes of the public. Yet did the managers seem bent, like Falstaff, upon playing out the play; for, although Sir F. Buxton could not muster modest assurance enough to look his friends in the face, he sent them a letter and 50*l.*; and an annual report was read in due form by a secretary, and movers and seconders of resolutions spoke of perseverance. It is natural to respect consistency so long as it does no harm; and if the Niger Association can only be prevented from immolating human beings to the fever deity of their Black River, there is no reason why their annual meetings should not be tolerated. The subscriptions of their private supporters are not likely to do more than defray their annual expenses in London; and if Government will but refuse them grants of public money, they will be effectually muzzled from doing mischief. In that case there can be no danger in allowing them to perform at Exeter Hall once a year for the amusement of the seriously dissipated, who jungct at the May meetings; and if an ex-Minister, at a loss how to dispose of his time, should occasionally star it among them, the weakness may be winked at.—*Spectator.*

The Guadaloupe, Iron Steamer.—A steam-frigate of the third class, armed with 68-pounders, swivels, constructed entirely of iron, except her decks, was tried off Liverpool on the 28th. She is the largest iron steamer yet built, and the first fitted with 68-pounder guns. The following is an extract from a letter received from a gentleman on board, describing her performances:—

We yesterday had out the Guadaloupe ran about twenty miles outside the light ship. Speed, under steam alone, 10 knots full, with sail set, light breeze, 11; do. fresh breeze, 12, good Engine's making 19 to 20½ revolutions at starting, and came up to 22½; diameter of wheel, 21 feet; draft of water, 9 feet; immersion of paddle, 3 feet 6 inches; floats 7 feet 6 inches long, and 21 inches deep. Before the wind, expansive par on shutting off steam ¾, from end of stroke, 19 revolutions and 11¼ knots, speed. The was a cross, nasty, channel sea on. She behaved beautifully, no rolling motion, so quite stiff even with wind on beam and both guns run out to leeward. The guns when fired produced no shock; at dinner in the gun-room we could not believe they had been fired. We got disconnecting the paddle-wheels, the engines stopped. She stayed like a top.

The Guadaloupe was built and equipped in Liverpool, by John Laird, Esq. (the builder of the Nemesis, Phlegethon, Ariadne, and Medusa, iron steam-vessels, now in China), and is commanded by Captain Charlewood, R. N. Her destination is not known.

The Navy of the United States.—The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings of the United States' Senate in regard to the increse of the navy and naval promotions, the reports of the majority and minority of the committee to whom these subjects were referred have been given to the public. The majority of the committee concur in the views of the President on both points. The minority consists of Messrs. Mangum, of North Carolina, and Williams, of Maine. These gentlemen profess to be warm friends of the navy, but think that the increase of the naval force recommended by the President is too large and the promotions too numerous. The force in commission, should the President's suggestions be carried out, would comprise 7 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 23 sloops and brigs, and 8 steamers. Even this force is small compared to that of England, which has in commission 259 vessels of war, although her mercantile tonnage is not much greater than ours. The tonnage of the United Kingdom on the 1st of January last, counting all merchant vessels above 50 tons, was 2,668,732 tons. The American tonnage on the 30th September last, counting all above 20 tons burden, and 2,180,764. Excess of British tonnage over American only 487,968. The British tonnage is 115,029 tons less than it was in 1835; The American tonnage, on the other hand, has increased about 400,000 tons. The President's recommendation in regard to promotions is that hereafter there shall be 104 captains, now 67; commanders 96, as at present; 323 lieutenants, now 320; 63 passed midshipmen, now 103; midshipmen 450 as at present. The majority of the committee calculate that these various promotions would not increase the expenses of the navy more than 72,000 dollars—a sum which they deem of little importance compared with the advantages which would result from it.—*American Paper.*

Eternity.—An American clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to one of his hearers:—"Eternity! why you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I either, hardly. It is for ever and ever, and five or six everlastings a top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years have rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time!"

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COURIER,—August 23.

KILLA ABDOOLA, 2ND AUGUST 1842.

Letters from Candahar mention that preparations are being made for moving the whole Force somewhere but where, is kept a profound secret and the Politicals are are begining to look, very wise and mysterious. Guns being blown up. Ammunition and small arms destroyed, in short, there is no doubt but Candahar is to be abandoned. Some say that General Nott with H. M. 40th Foot Captain Leslie's Troop of H. Artilery, Captain Blood's Battery, 3d Bombay Light Cavalry and all the Bengal Regt's of N. I. proceed to Ghuznee and return to India via Dheera Ismael Khan, while the Ducks under General England are left to waddle back the best way they can via the Kojuck and Bolan Passes, and a waddle it will be no doubt as General Nott takes with his Force the whole of the available Camels. All the Camels at Quetta and Killa Abdoola have been ordered on to Candahar to*** (illegible) in the two 24th lbs. Howitzers under Lieut. Pruen, which left this Fort on the 26 h July escorted by four weak companies) (about 280 rank and file) of the 12th N. I. under the command of Major Jackson and guns had to be dragged by men over the Kojuck Pass, and as not more than 150 Sepoys were available for this work, the Detch, did not reach Chemun until 5 P. M. altho' they commenced their labors at 4 in the morning and had only about six miles to go. This detachment was closely followed by Mahomed Sadeck, and when it arrived at Kulzie where it was joined by the 5th Regt. late Shah Soojah's Force commanded by Capt. Macdonell intimation was bought that this Chief was the Killa Sungun. Two koss Off endeavoring to raise the village and collect followers to attack the Feringees Major Jackson immediately detached sixty Irregular Horse under Lieut. Wilson to Chupao them, but unfortunately he had heard of the two detachments having joined, and made off an hour or so before the horse reached the Fort. Lieut Pruen's Howitzers and two hundred camels proceeded on to Candahar with Captain Macdonells Regt. and the 4 Company's of the 12th returned to Killa Abdoolla which place they reached on the 1st of August.

Quetta was stripped of its Camels on the 28th July they were escorted to Killa Abdoola by 200 men from the 6th and 20th Regiment N. I. under Captain Carstairs and proceed half way to Candahar with 4 weak companies of the 12th commanded by Captain Fisher; you must not imagine that the country is in a settled state because small Detachments move about. The one, from Quetta was fired at by a few men from some hills near Hurzye.

We have all made up our minds to go below the Bolan Pass before Christmas but would much rather advance and regain our lost position in Afghanistan. Major Outram is still at Quetta, the troops in the Breast works at that place are healthy, whilst those in the Town are suffering as usual from sickness. Captain Elliot the Pol. Agent at Killa Abdoola has been ordered to give over charge of his office to Major Reid and with Cap. Fisher's Detachment tomorrow morning en route to join General Nott at Candahar; we all regret his departure much.

2d Aug. Letters from Candahar just received mention that the Bombay Troops move out to day and will march for Quetta shortly. H. M. 41st Foot will accompany General Nott Nemshur and warm el thing have been issued to the Bengal Regiments which accompany General Nott, who leaves Candahar two days after the Bombay Troops march and it is thought proceeds to Ghuznee. Sufter Jung returns to India, and Temour Shah remains at Candahar. It is said that the 42 h Regt. will move into the Kojuck to cover the baggage of the Bombay column as it moves over the Pass, on its return to Quetta. This news you may depend on as correct.

Sukkur, 7th August 1842.

The order is issued for the return of Nott's force, he marches on the 10th or 12th instant for Dera Ismael Khan direct, taking all our cavalry and Artillery. The rest of the Bombay Troops retire on this, destroying all the Forts between Candahar and this. The above is positive.

We are in receipt of another letter written midway between Quetta and Candahar and dated August 2d which altogether confirms the intelligence contained in our paper issued this morning. For certain reasons we cannot be more prectice.—E. B. C.

TIMES,—August 24.

The ship *Hopkinson* which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, brings with her the chief officer and five seamen, belonging to the *Martha Ridgway*, wrecked on the Barrier Reef Torres' Straits. The Captain and seven men are missing and supposed to be drowned they had taken to the pinnace and parted company with the others. The people who have been saved were found in the long boat during the night. The *Hopkinson* found by the Report Book at Bobby Island, that the barque *Two Sisters* had struck on a rock near Wednesday Island, and gone down. The crew and passengers were picked up by the *Malcolm* bound for Singapore.

The following extracts of a letter from a distinguished and well-informed individual on the other side of India, will show to our readers both in this country and in Europe, the state of feeling in Calcutta in regard to Lord Auckland. We presume we shall hear no more of a statute of his Lordship :—

"I cannot understand how Lord Auckland ever obtained the character of a good and well-meaning man, since from what daily transpires at Calcutta relative to the events of his government, such a thorough compound of imbecility, weakness, malignancy, and stupidity, never could have been previously embodied in any one with even the remotest pretensions to the character of a statesman or ruler. His treatment of Todd and others, whose only fault was their conscientious discharge of their duties, when their opinions differed from his own, in its petty meanness and spite almost surpasses belief. You are aware of his treatment of poor Burnes; but he little would have thought had he lived of the additional slights I may say insults—that were intended for him. It never intended, even when flattering him with the idea that he was to succeed Macnaghten, he ever should do so—it being resolved from the very first, that he should not? somuch for the well-meaning man? Lord Ellenborough appears to be a active and energetic, and it is only to be hoped he will be equally prudent. The Auckland calcutta clique have become perfectly outrageous from the contampt and disregard with which they, accustomed to carry everything before them, are now ridiculed and laughed at by the new authorities. I forgot to mention that letters were received by the last packet from O**** written in very low spirist standing that the whole of Lord auckland's party had turned against him with the exception of Hobhouse, and Board Palmerston,...the most bitter beidg the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Macaulay; and that T. ****(formerly in this country) is circulating Burnes's letters and papers, hitherto unpublished, which place in the strongest light utter folly and imbecility of the late Governor General.

QUETTAH.—Our letters from Quettah are of the 3rd inst. The arrival of the young Khan of Kelat was at that date expected daily: he was about to proceed on a levelling expedition against some forts in the neighbourhood. A small convoy proceeded on the 27th to Killa Abdoolah. Assistant Surgeon Stewart, and Lieut. Montgomerie, who had arrived from Shikarpore, on their way to join their regiment (41st,) accompanied it. A party of horse proceeded to Beebee Nance on the morning of the 30th to bring up the rockets whose dispatch from Delhi by bhaugy caused so much speculation a couple of months since. The one half having been pushed on through the Punjaub and the other through Scinde, reached the Bolan and Khyber pass almost simultaneously. They appear to have been meant as we originally conjectured, for clearing the passes. The hospitals continued rather full, there being a good deal of sickness, especially fever and dysentery: Lieut. Honeywood had been very seriously indisposed.

After the above was in type we received the following:—

Quetah, 3d August, 1842.

"It is no longer doubted that Nott's destination is Cabool, or at least Ghuznee, and England comes down to Quetta. Nott's force is to consist of Leslie's and Anderson's Horse Artillery, and Blood's Battery, 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, Haldane's and a great portion of Christie's Irregular horse, 5 Bengal and 4 Shah's Regt., and 2 Madras Sappers and Miners. It is thought that he will take with him the 18 pounder guns at Candahar.

"England falls back upon Quetta with the 25th Bombay N. I., the Light Battalion, 3 Shah's Regiments, A Company of Bengal Foot Artillery, Cooper's guns, and some of Christie's Horse. It is thought that the two Generals will leave Candahar at the same time, which it is supposed will be about the 10th or 11th, as it will take till that time to procure carriage. Timoor Shah (Shah Shoojah's eldest son) comes down with England's force, and Sukee Jung I believe is to be left in Candahar, where all will be anarchy and confusion the moment we leave. I don't know how Nott is to manage to pay his way, for I am told his treasure chest is empty. I suppose this campaign is intended to be carried on a cheaper system than the last, and that the Army will help itself to whatever may be required and forget to pay an equivaleut. Woe to the poor cultivators, for they will suffer dreadfully if this is to be the system. It is supposed here that we shall be all moving down towards Sukkur, and perhaps Bombay, by the end of next month, when the heat begins so moderate a little in the plains. After General England leaves Candahar he will have full political powers, which will not be very palatable to those who have swayed the sceptre so long. These are bad days for the politicals, but there is no doubt that Lord Ellenborough is acting wisely in taking the power out of the hands of such young officers and placing both Civil and Military power in the hands of the Generals.

"Poor Hammersley, our Asst. political Agent, has been very ill, and yesterday his life was despaired of, but to day he is much better and I hope he will now get quite well again. He has been most cruelly treated by Lord E., and we all deeply sympathize with him.

"Captain Postandent is still here, and the young Khan (Nusseer) is at Musteong, about 30 miles from this."

CANDAHAR.—We have had various letters down to the 31st ult., from Candahar: the most copious in details being one of the 29th, an important extract from which we subjoin:—

"Candahar, July 29.

"General Nott has at length issued an order that the troops recall to quit Candahar very soon. A despatch came in from the Governor General a week ago, which I presume contained his final orders. The march of the 1st and 2d light Battalion has been stopped, and a Shah's Corps was sent towards Killa Abdoolah to bring up some camels [illegible] and preparation, and every thing is being destroyed which cannot be carried away. A good many guns (not English,) both iron and brass, have been burst, overpins muskets are also daily being served in the same manner, and ammunition and accoutrements are being destroyed. It is generally supposed that by the 10th August all the troops will have left this, and that a column consisting of H. M.'s 41st, the 25th Bo. N. I., some companies late Light Battalion, 3 or 4 Shah's regiments, a troop Shah's horse artillery, and the Poona horse, will take the battering train and all the spare guns to Quettah. General Nott will, with another column unincumbered except with the requisite commissariat stores march by some direct route to India, people generally say by Dera Ishmael Khan and Lehore to Ferozepore. He takes the 3d Bombay Cavalry and Leslie's troop horse artillery. The same secrecy is kept up on all interested from me but I believe has been the case, so we can only speak from conjecture and appearances. General Nott does not appear known his instructions or his intentions to a single soul.

"Other letters speak still more confidently than the above, of the immediate advance on India by the well-frequented, and for the march of armies well known mountain route by Dera Ismael Khan. From Candahar to Ferozepore by this route appears by the maps to be 500 miles, or a two months march—Dera Ismael Khan on the Indus being about half way. The first half of the mountain route is through the Soolimani range, and is stated by Major Auteloch to be "one in many respects of great eligibility;" it is well known to the camel-drivers, though now for the first time to be traversed by our forces. The Scinde route by the Bolan Pass and Sukkur, is nearly 1000 miles in all; so that the cut across the country if all goes well, will bring the Bengal troops to Ferozepore about the 1st November, the other would have occupied them till about the 1st January, supposing that in either case they leave on the 1st September. Some of our Bengal readers now now, at Candaar desire us to direct their papers from the present date to Ferozepore. The following excerpt is from a letter of the 27th, from a Bengal officer:

"Candahar, July 27.

"We are to march from Candahar in a few days, but I believe that nobody excepting General Nott and his staff know in which direction, and for what purpose, but from the preparations, I think we are going quietly to the provinces. Letters addressed via Sukkur will reach me."

Since writing the above, we have received the following dated—

"Candahar, July 31

"Yesterday the long-looked for order, detailing the destination of the Force now here, appeared in Garrison orders: of this I annex a copy, and have merely to add, that it is currently rumoured that General Nott's Division will march on the 10th en route to "Ferozepore." This is, I believe, a road which has not hitherto been travelled by Europeans: we first proceed through Khelat-i-Ghilzine—thence to within three or four marches of Ghuznee, where we turn in a South Easterly direction towards our destination. It is my intention to keep a log-book or journal of the route, and should anything of moment transpire, I will not fail to let you know it:

'Garrison orders by Major Genl. Nott, July 30th, 1842.

The Troops noted in the margin will move into Camp on the 2nd Proximo, and encamp on such ground in the vicinity of the Shikarpore gate, as Major Genl. England may be pleased to direct.

The force named in the margin will hold itself in readiness to move at a moments notice.

* Cooper's Troop H. A.; Bullock Battery (6 prs.); Detachment Poona Horse; 2 Rissalahs Christie's Horse; 25th Bombay N. I.; Companies late Light Battalion; 1st, 2nd and 5th Bengal Irregular Infantry.

† Leslie's Troop H. A.; Anderson's do. do.; Blood's 9 Pounder Battery; Details of Bengal and Madras Sappers; 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Haldane's and Christie's Horse; H. M. 40th and 41st Regts; 2d, 16th, 38th, 42d, and 43d Bengal N. I.; 3rd or Craie's irregular Infantry.

H. M. 41st Regt. to join and do duty with the 2nd, or Brigadier Stacy's Brigade; and the 3d irregular Infantry with the 1st, or Brigadier Wymer's Brigade."

* This first force is to proceed under Major General England to Quetta.

† This under General Nott.

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